B·S·A
Prices GREATLY REDUCED
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co. Hornby Rd., Fort, B'bay.

The Bombay Chronicle

B·S·A
PRICES
Greatly Reduced
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. XIII. NO 213- BOMBAY: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1925. ONE ANNA

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The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
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Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

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AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.

'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like ound cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passport.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
12th Sept.	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
19th ,,	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA*	16,100
26th ,,	RANPURA		16,585
3rd Oct.	RAZMAK	MONGOLIA x	16,504
10th ,,	CHINA		7,952
17th ,,	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN x	20,847
24th ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
31st ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA *	10,941
7th Nov.	RANCHI		16,109
14th ,,	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,837
21st ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
28th ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA *	10,902
5th Dec.	RANPURA		16,100
12th ,,	CHINA	NALDERA x	15,953
19th ,,	DEVANHA		8,151
26th ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA *	10,919
1926. 2nd Jan.	RAWALPINDI		16,100
9th ,,	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA x	16,227
16th ,,	RANCHI		16,100
23rd ,,	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,089
30th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND.		11,430
6th Feb.	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN x	20,847
13th ,,	RANPURA		16,585
20th ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA *	10,941
27th ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,100
6th March	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,837
13th ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
20th ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA*	10,902
27th ,,	RANCHI		16,100
31st ,,	CHINA†		7,952
3rd April	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	15,993
10th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
17th ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,919
24th ,,	RANPURA		16,585
1st May	RAZMAK	NARKUNDAx	16,227
8th ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,100
15th ,,	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA.	11,089
22nd ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
29th ,,	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN	20,847

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† S. S "China", 31st March, extra Steamer at following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London £ 80, £ 70, & £ 60.
,, ,, ,, Marseilles ,, 72, ,, 62, & ,, 56.
2nd Saloon to London £ 54, and £ 52.
,, ,, ,, Marseilles ,, 50. ,, ,, 48.

The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.

Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the 'China.' on the 31st March 1926

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
17th Sept.	WARFIELD*	6,060
12th Nov.	MERKARA	8,285
26th ,,	MADURA	8,975
10th Dec. 1926	MARGHA	8,278
14th Jan.	Warefield*	6,060
4th Feb.	Cargo Steamer	
18th Feb.	Cargo Steamer	
18th March	Domala	8,441
8th April	Margha	8,278
29th ,,	Dumana	8,427
20th May	Warfield*	6,060

*** Cargo Vessels only; will not convey passengers.**

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo for Australia with
15th Sept.	SICILIA	6,813	MALOJA
10th Nov.	SOUDAN	6,696	NARKUNDA
24th ,,	SICILIA*	6,813	
22nd Dec.	DELTA	7,622	MONGOLIA

*Cargo vessel only will not convey passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
9th Sept	BANKURA	Buschvia Karachi & P. Gulf Ports.
11th ,,	VITA	Busreh via Karachi
12th ,,	CHAKLA	Karachi via Cutch Mandvi.,
16th ,,	KAROA	East & S. Africa.

There will be sailings for Karachi on WEDNESDAYS, FRIDAYS & SATURDAYS every week. The sailings for Karachi via Kathiawar on MONDAYS have meantime been suspended, but will be resumed on the 28th September.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. BOX 122.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Tokushima Maru.	S. Kuba.	5975	8th Sep.	16th Sep.
Ceylon Maru.	J. Yamada	4905	15th Sep.	29th Sep.
* Sado Maru.	T. Sonoyama.	5898	29th ,,	13th Oct.
Toyooka Maru.	S. Enya.	7098	16th Oct.	30th ,,
Tottori Maru.	G. Masuda.	5973	29th Oct.	12th Nov.
*Tamba Maru.	J. Fujisawa	5845	15th Nov.	29 thNov.

* Passengers Steamers.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	200	140	100
Hongkong	475	320	215	145
Shanghai	630	355	240	160
Kobe	600	400	25a	170

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 22279 Telegrams YUSEN.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure
Sumatra Maru	I. Kawasaki	5,860	30 Aug.	8 Sep.
Indus Maru	K. Mori	4,366	9 Sep.	25 Sep.
*Tacoma Maru	J. Kojima	5,850	14 Sep.	24 Sep.
Celebes Maru	J. Morita	5,863	25 Sep.	9 Oct.

*Passenger Steamer

For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager.
'Phone No. 22150, Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box. No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

When you spend so much for YOUR CLOTHES
why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO
MERCHANT TAILORS.
PRINCESS STREET BOMBAY.

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THE EAST AND WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Have very attractive plans of Life Insurance. Guaranteed Reversionary Bonus tables a Novelty in Insurance line.
AGENTS WANTED.
For terms and particulars apply to:—
DALAL & CO.,
Secretaries.
Head Office, 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.

Fully paid up Capital	F80,000,000	£6,666,660
Reserve Funds	F43,196,861	£3,599,738

HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
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HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA
BRANCHES:
DUTCH EAST INDIES:—

Seniarang	Diember	Pekalongan
Modan	Djocia	Pontianak
Bandjarmasin	Kota Radja	Solo
Sourabaya	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Padang	Welterverdon

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.
A. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Actg. Agent.

DR. D. WRITER & CO.
"TIKLI" Brand Tablet Manufacturers of Quinine, Purgative, Vegetable Laxative, etc., etc., and Medicated Lozenges.
Private formulas rendered in plain or sugar-coated tablet form, at reasonable rate.
Please call for our FREE LIST.
Address:—CORNER GRANT ROAD BOMBAY NO. 7.

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THE
UNIVERSAL
FIRE & GENERAL
INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)
FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,
CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Managing Agents:
M. KANJI & Co.

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD,
ESTABLISHED :—1910 :
Dividend declared annually since 1922 at 30 %
The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor, Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA. Or to Messrs, R. M. DWADKAR, & Co., Gun Powder Road, Mazagaon, Bombay.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY LTD., LAHORE.
A SOLID AND PROGRESSIVE LIFE OFFICE.
Results for 1924.
A RECORD OF SPLENDID PROGRESS

1. Proposals for Insurance received during the year about	Rs.	72,00,000
2. Policies actually issued during the year about	Rs.	58,00,000
3 Annual Income about	Rs.	14,00,000
4. Effective Policy business upto 31st Decr. 1924 about	Rs.	2,25,00,000
5. Accumulated Fund	Rs.	56,00,000
6. Claims paid about.	Rs.	42,00,000

INSURANCE UNDER ALL UP-TO-DATE SCHEMES.
INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED all over India.
Terms Liberal.
Chief Agents for Karnatak and Goa:
Messrs. DUTT & CO.,
Shree Dutt Bhawan, Karwar, North Kanara
Manager: K. C. VIDYARTHI.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1878.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET.
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,000.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LTD.
(Founded by Sir P. C. RAY)
"B. C. P. W."

ASVAN - BEST NERVINE TONIC
PYREX - MALARIA SPECIFIC
SARSOL - BLOOD PURIFIER
SANTOL - DIURETIC
TYKOL - DEODORANT ANTISEPTIC

VIBRO-ASOKA - UTERINE TONIC
PTYCHO-PAPAIN
ELIXIR-PAPAIN
Mist PEPSIN Comp.
TONIC GLYCEROPHOSPHATES
for Dyspepsia, Heart-burn, Flatulence, etc

SYRUP BRAHMI and SYRUP VASAKA with HYPOPHOSPHITES and TOL

BOMBAY DEPOT:— **THE POPULAR PHARMACY,**
Head Office GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.
Phone No. 40784
Branch— SANDHURST ROAD, GIRGAUM.

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CONCESSION RATES

IN OUR

CLASSIFIED SHORT

ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS.

ON and from 1st June, 1925, our charges for Short Advertisements are as under:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Twelve Words.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A highly competent SALESMAN and an ASSISTANT SPINNING MASTER for an up-country Mill. Apply stating previous experience and salary expected with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) to Box No. 977, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." One with knowledge of Hindi will be preferred.

A24030

WANTED.—A CHIEF AGENT for Central Provinces and one for Berar for India Equitable Insurance Co. Ld. Educated gentlemen with experience of life insurance business and canvassing will have preference. Good terms to desirable men. Apply to SECRETARY, 1, Lal Bazar St. CALCUTTA.

A R1722

AGENTS WANTED—For every City in India for the sale of the famous Kakomi Cotton Goods. Liberal Commission allowed, but security necessary. Write to:—THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., CAWNPORE.

A

SALARY RS. 100—260 P.M. IN 30 DAYS.

WE can help you to these salaries. We have done this for others. Learn absolutely NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS, BY POST OR PERSONALLY. Easiest simplest and highest speed system in the world. The wonder of the age. Only 9 Characters and 3 Rules. 2 days' FREE trial. No MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 3 annas stamp. Bharat College, (B) Rawalpindi.

A

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A COMPOUNDER. Apply to DR. JUKAR, 6, Nickdawri Lane, Girgaum.

A R1783

SITUATIONS WANTED.

RESPECTABLE YOUNGMAN willing to go to Japan as Assistant-Manager, Accountant, or Salesman. Five years business experience. Please write AMRIT LAL, LAXMI-CHAND, MEHETA, Care, Laljee Punshi's Bungalow, Ghat-Koper. (THANA.)

B R1786

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

A BLOCK TO BE LET to strict vegetarian Hindoos, Rent Rupees 225—and two shops especially good for motor accessories dealers are to be let, Rent rupees 400 and 175 Raval Building, Lamington Road, opp. N. Powell and Co.

C R1785.

LARGE and small Offices in the Union Bank Buildings. Rents Rs. 50/- and over. Well ventilated. Can be altered to suit tenants' requirements. Lifts and all modern conveniences. Apply Secretary.

C R24025.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

GET AGARBATTI. Samples Free from M. G. VENKATARAO, 16, Market, Bangalore City.

T R1780.

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS

FINEST DESSERT APPLES AND PEARS sent to any part of India carefully packed by V. P. Post at Rs. 5-10 for 9-lbs. of fruit. Apply to A. H. LEE, Bundrole Orchards, Kulu, Punjab.

R1750

BEST KULU APPLES and PEARS to any part of India 11 lb. basket Rs. 5/4/0 V. P. P. all charges included. CHARLES LEE, Hurripur Orchards. P.O. Nagar Kulu, Punjab.

F 1249

PROFESSION.

BEST DOCTORS recommend Psychotherapy for all Nervous, Sexual, Mental, Chronic disorders. Consult DR. THAKORE, Specialist, Laud Mansion, Churni Road Station.

R1774

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY

(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy,) 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia, (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,

"Bombay Chronicle."

Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

MEDICAL.

DISPENSARY equipments FOR SALE. Very cheap. Rare chance. Apply "P" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

M R1776

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUMMONS FOR DISPOSAL OF SUIT

(O 5, rr. 1, 5.)

IN THE COURT OF: M. MUKAND SARAP, HONY. ASSTT. COLLECTOR II CLASS SIKANDARABAD.

No. of Suit 673/1777 of 1924 for arrears of rents Rs. 23/4.

B. MOHNI SARUP, son of B. Manohar Lall, Kayastha Sikandarabad. ..... Plaintiff.

B. SAWATRI PRASHAD and JAGDISH PERSHAD, son of M. Lachman Prashad Kayasth Sikandarabad. ..... Defendants.

WHEREAS the Plaintiff has instituted a suit against you for arrears of rent you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person or by a pleader duly instructed, and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some person able to answer all such questions on the 15th day of Sept, 1925 at 10 o'clock, in the noon, to answer the claim, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must be prepared to produce on that day all the witnesses upon whose evidence, and all the documents upon which, you intend to rely in support of your defence.

Take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 10th day of /8/ 1925.

Honorary Asstt. Collector II Class Sikandarabad. (Distt.) Bulandshahar.

JURAB DAYAL. Mukhtar for Plaintiff.

NOTICE:—1. If your witnesses do not attend this Court or produce document of their own accord, you can summon them, on depositing the necessary expenses.

2. If you admit the claim, you should deposit the money with the costs, to avoid the execution of decree.

R1785

IN THE MADRAS COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

Suit No. 3505 of 1925.

KOTA MUNIRATHNAM CHETTY AND SONS ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

ELIE L MENAGCHE ..... Defendant.

THE PLAINTIFFS filed the above suit in the Madras Court of Small Causes against the Defendant for the recovery of a sum of Rs. 1,573-12-3 for principal being the equivalent amount to a sum of £100 borrowed from the Plaintiffs by the Defendant, on or about the 11th day of March, 1922, and a sum of Rs. 423-14-4 for interest at 9 per cent. per annum, in all Rs. 1,997-10-7. The said suit is posted for hearing before His Honour the Chief Judge on the 18th day of September, 1925, when the Defendant is required to attend. If the Defendant fails to attend the Court on the abovesaid date, the case will be decided exparte.

A. VENKATASUBBU MUDALIAR, Vakil for Plaintiffs.

C24026

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913 AND OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LTD., having its registered office at Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay.

M. A. SASSOON & SONS (Creditors), Ltd., having its Registered Office at 54, Ezra Street, Calcutta ..... Petitioners.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a petition for the winding up of the above-named Central Provinces Portland Cement Co., Ltd., by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, was on the 11th day of November, 1924, presented to the said High Court by the said M. A. Sassoon and Sons, Ltd., a creditor of the said Company. And that the said petition has been directed to be heard before the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 2nd day of October, 1925, and any Creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act, should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated this 8th day of September, 1925.

CRAWFORD BAYLEY & CO., Attorneys for the Petitioners.

C24031

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 3848 OF 1922. E3173.

29/8/25 NO. 3168. 2/9/25.

Coram Mirza J. 17th August, 1925.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

SHAMJI GIRDHAR & COMPANY, a firm, carrying on business at Shaikh Memon Street without the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs

vs.

(1) THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE, of Bombay and Assignee of the Estate and effects of Mahomedally Abdulally Chhagan, until lately of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, (2) ABDULLABHAI MAHOMEDALLY CHHAGAN and (3) JENAMBAI, wife of Mahomedally Abdulally Chhagan, both until lately of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitants and both until lately residing at Null Bazar, without the Fort of Bombay, but at present residing at Sidhpur in Gujrat ..... Defendants.

UPON MOTION of Mr. Munshi, Advocate for the Plaintiffs made this day and upon reading the plaint herein and the affidavit of Dayalji Girdhar solemnly affirmed on the fourteenth day of August instant, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the Defendants do within four days after service hereof upon them or their attorneys appear and show cause, if any, they have why pending the hearing and final disposal of this suit a Receiver should not be appointed of the properties, situate at Kamathipura mentioned in the plaint and upon the said plaintiffs by their Advocate having undertaken to pay such sum by way of damages as this Court may award as compensation in the event of a party affected sustaining prejudice by the appointment of an Interim Receiver IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that in the meantime and until the further order of this Honourable Court Mr. Nanabhoy Hormusji Moos be and he is hereby appointed Interim Receiver (without Security) of the properties, situate at Kamatipura Lane, with power to recover the rents and profits thereof and that the said Receiver do leave and pass his accounts before the Commissioner of this Honourable Court for taking accounts in manner provided by the Rules of this Court made in that behalf AND IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that this Rule be served by pasting a copy thereof on the last known place of residence and by publishing the same once in the "Bombay Chronicle" and once in the "Sanj Vartman" and twice in the "Sayaji Vijay," of Baroda and that such service be deemed and treated as proper service of this Rule.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this seventeenth day of August one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

By the Court, P. B. MALABARI, Prothonotary.

E. J. DAVAR,

This 27th day of August, 1925.

Rule Nisi drawn on application of Messrs. Malvi Mody Ranchhoddas and Company, Attorneys for the plaintiffs.

Certified to be a true copy, This 27th day of August, 1925.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR, For Prothonotary.

Please also take notice that the above Rule Nisi will be brought on for argument in Court before His Lordship the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mirza on MONDAY, the 14th day of September, 1925.

Dated this 5th day of September, 1925.

MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS & CO. Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

C34021.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of an ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER for the School Board, Thana Municipality, on a salary of Rs. 75—5—125. Persons possessing administrative educational experience and training combined with knowledge of methods of teaching and capable of testing the efficiency of school masters need only apply with their certificates, to the undersigned before 15th September, 1925.

D. G. MULHERKER, B.A., Chairman, School Board, City Municipality, THANA.

C24022

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CONVERSION OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BONDS 1925 TO 1928.

I. Holders of 5½ per cent War Bonds, 1925 can convert into either

(a) the 5 per cent Income-tax free loan 1945-55 at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan *plus* a cash payment of Rs. 3 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of War Bonds, 1925; or

(b) a new issue of 5 per cent Ten Year Bonds, 1935, subject to income-tax at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan *plus* a cash payment of Rs. 7 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of War Bonds, 1925.

II. Holders of 6 per cent Bonds, 1926 can convert into either

(a) the 5 per cent income-tax free loan 1945-55 at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan *plus* a cash payment of Rs. 1-8-0 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of 6 per cent Bonds 1926; or

(b) a new issue of 5 per cent Ten Year Bonds, 1935 subject to income-tax at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan *plus* a cash payment of Rs. 5-8-0 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of 6 per cent Bonds, 1926.

III. Holders of 6 per cent Bonds, 1927 can convert into the 5 per cent income-tax free loan 1945-55 at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan *plus* a cash payment of Rs. 2-4-0 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of 6 per cent Bonds, 1927.

IV. Holders of 5½ per cent War Bonds, 1928 can convert into the 5 per cent income-tax free loan 1945-55 at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan *plus* a cash payment of Rs. 5-8-0 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of 5½ per cent War Bonds, 1928.

Applications for conversion will be received from 13th July to 12th September 1925 inclusive. Interest at the higher rate payable on the Bonds tendered for conversion will be allowed in all cases upto date from which securities of new loan or Bonds issued in exchange carry interest at 5 per cent., viz. 15th October in former case and 15th September in latter. Brokerage will be allowed to recognised Bankers and Brokers at two annas per cent on applications received not later than 25th July and at one anna per cent on those received subsequently.

Full details may be ascertained from the Local Head Office of the Imperial Bank of India or its branches, from any Government treasury or Sub-treasury or from the Deputy Controller of the Currency, New Customs House, Bombay.

23660.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BAI SHIRINBAI DORABJI BHIVANDIWALLA DR. PESHOTAN DORABJI BHIVANDIWALLA and NAVROJI DINSHAW MISTRI and HORMUSJI DORABJI BHIVANDIWALLA, the Executors of the last Will and Testament of the late Dorabji Dosabhai Bhivandiwalla, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitants, have contracted to sell absolutely to our clients the property described in the schedule hereunder written.

Any person having any claim right, title and interest by way of inheritance, mortgage, charge, gift, maintenance, survivorship, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever in the said hereditaments and premises should make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their address at Cook's Building, Hornby Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim, if any such exist and such claim if any shall be deemed to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate at Gunbow Street, within the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 180 square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 284, New No. 5194, Old Survey No. 823, and New Survey No. 8898 Cadastral No. 780 of Fort Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under A Ward No. 1816, Street No. 22, Gunbow Street and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of the heirs of Sorabji Cowasji Powalla, on or towards the South by Gunbow Street, on or towards the West by the property of Beramji Hirjibhai Warden and on or towards the East partly by the property of the heirs of Pestonji Hormusji Sethna and partly by the property of Hassanally Abdulali.

Dated this 4th day of September, 1925.

PATELL & CO. Purchasers Attorneys.

C24014.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT. —By virtue of a Precept to me directed I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FOURTH SESSIONS of 1925 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of September, 1925 at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors, and Offences had, done or committed within the town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crime, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas and all murders crimes or offences had done or committed by any of our Native Indian Subjects within the dominions and the territories of the Shah of Persia to which the provisions of the Persian order in Council 1889 are applicable.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.

Dated this 13th day of August, 1925.

H. MACNAGHTEN, Sheriff of Bombay.

C23866

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisemeat column.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 14th instant, that day being a Public Holiday (KHORDAD SAL), under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

By Order,
J. G. RIDLAND,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 4th September, 1925.

C24010

ARCHITECTURAL BRANCH—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, CEYLON.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED by the Government of Ceylon from past students of the Bombay School of Art or other recognised School of Architecture for three posts as Assistants in the Drawing Office, Public Works Department, Colombo, Ceylon. Salary Rs. 4,500 per annum plus rent allowance of 7 1/2 per cent of salary (if bachelor) or 15 per cent. (if married). Engagement for 2 years certain with possible extension of one year. Applications in writing giving evidence of training, qualifications and experience should be forwarded to Messrs. DUNCAN STRATTON AND CO., 5 Bank Street, Bombay, before Wednesday, 9th September, 1925.

C24018.

WANTED.

WANTED—A HEALTH OFFICER on Rs. 300-20-500 for one year; the post likely to be made permanent. The candidate must be a graduate in Medicine of one of the Indian Universities and should possess Sanitary qualifications or experience of previous Sanitary administration. No private practice will be allowed. The applications should be accompanied by copies of testimonials, if any, and should reach the undersigned before the 30th of September, 1925.

D. B. SANEY, B.A., L.E.E.,
Secretary,
Town Municipal Committee,
Amraoti, (Berar).

4/9/25.

C24020

NOTICE.

IT IS CONTEMPLATED to chlorinate the Water Supplies of Srinagar and other smaller towns of the Kashmir Valley. Firms dealing in this business are requested to communicate with the undersigned with a view to settling preliminaries.

JANAK SINGH,
Rai Bahadur, Colonel, Bahadur,
Revenue and Public Works Member,
(Public Works Branch).
Jammu and Kashmir State Council.
Dated Srinagar, the 1st September, 1925.

C24019

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO

Auctioneers & Commission Agents.
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20,521.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S DISPENSARY AT C. P. TANK ROAD. By the order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Dr. Gajanan Mahadhwar Pathare (Insolvent), Messrs CRAWFORD and CO., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 10th September, 1925, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) opp. 1st Panjrapole Lane, C. P. Tank Road, the following:—

A lot of different kinds of medicines, weighing scale, counter, table, chairs, etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

EXTRA-SPECIAL HOLIDAY ATTRACTION

TO-DAY
DOUBLE PERFORMANCE
MATINEE at 6 p. m
TO-NIGHT AT 10 P. M
AND NIGHTLY AT 10 P. M.

THE GREAT SUCCESS OF LONDON and CALCUTTA

'THE GODDESS'

A THREE ACT PLAY WITH MUSIC
By Niranjan Pal.

"The play is worth seeing and no Indian should miss it"—FORWARD.

"One of the best things that has been produced in Calcutta—THE ENGLISHMAN.

PRICES (including tax):—Stalls Rs. 5, Dress Circle Rs 3, Balcony Rs. 2, Gallery (front) Re. 1, Gallery (back) As. 8, Boxes Rs. 45, Rs. 40, Rs. 30, Rs. 20, etc.

ADVANCE BOOKING AT S. ROSE & CO.

AT PUBLIC REQUEST
ONE WEEK MORE

KRISHNA CINEMA

DUBASH THEATRE,
New Charney Road
will screen

'BHADRA BHAMINI'
OR
TEST of CHASTITY

The Super-production of
KRISHNA FILMS CO., BOMBAY.
USUAL TIME & MODERATE RATES

Specially on account of Pateti Holidays "Maharastra Rang Devata" Mr. Raghuvir Saokar will act as "Revatee" and "Bhamini" respectively!!

SHRI GURU GANESH
SHRI PITHA SEWAK SADHARMA PREMI

RANG BODHECHU NATYA SAMAJ

will stage on
TUESDAY, 8th September
at 3-30 p. m. noon

SAUNSHAYA KALLOL

and on Wednesday, 9th September,
3-30 p. m. noon

MANAPMAN

at
ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
Grant Road.

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Auctioneers,
20, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 23409.

BONA FIDE SALE.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO DEALERS IN MOTOR CARS, MOTOR-CYCLES AND LORRIES TYRES & TUBES.

AUCTION SALE OF TYRES & TUBES FOR MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR-CYCLES AND LORRIES.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and CO., will on FRIDAY, the 11th day of September, 1925, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell in suitable lots, by Public Auction at the godown of the Trafalgar Square near Messrs. Kemp an dCo., and opposite the Parsee Statue on the Jacob Circle Tramway Line, by order of the concerned to close partnership account.

A big lot of rubber tyres and tubes for motor-cars, and motor-cycles as also solid tyres for lorries of various sizes.

The above goods are open for inspections.

Terms:—25 per cent. deposit and delivery within 3 days.

J. S. MODY and Co.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE' CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
ANNOUNCES
A SPECIAL HOLIDAY
ALL COMEDY PROGRAMME
WITH COMPLETE CHANGES
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
BY
ALL STAR COMEDIANS
HAROLD LLOYD,
BEN TURPIN, GLEN TRYON, ETC.
PATHE GAZETTE
TIME:—2 and 4 P. M.
SPECIAL CINEMA SHOW AT 10A.M TO-MORROW
NO PICTURES AT 10 P.M.

TO-DAY
THE INDIAN PLAYERS
WILL STAGE
"THE GODDESS"
Time: 6 and 10 P. M.
POPULAR PRICES.

GLOBE CINEMA

Sandhurst Road

3-30, 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 TO-NIGHT
Prices:—Rs. 2, Re. 1, As. 12, As. 8 As. 4, and As. 3 Including Tax.

GRAND PATETI WEEK
Wish a HAPPY NEW YEAR to ou Parsi Patrons
The jolliest comedies
CHARLIE
have ever put out
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
IN
'Tillie's punctured Romance"
EASY STREET & THE RINK
TEN LAUGHING REELS.

Cinema Majestic

SHOWING
YASHODEVI
OR
SACRIFICE
TIME AND RATES AS USUAL.

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29, MEDOWS ST., FORT,
BOMBAY.

DIRECT IMPORTERS
OF
SANITARY WARE.
BATH TUBS.
FANCY BATHROOM FITTINGS.
COOKING STOVES & RANGES.
OIL STOVES & OVENS.
FOLDING STEPS & LADDERS.
FILTERS & WATER COOLERS
ETC. ETC.

Prices beyond competition.

BOMBAY CHRONICLE

is SOLD at

THE INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

(Publishers Telugu "TO-DAY".)

831, Residency, HYDERABAD (DECCAN).

POONA RACES.

FIRST MEETING—THIRD DAY.

HORSES LEFT-IN,

To be run on Wednesday, September 9:—

(1st Race starts at 1-45 p.m. (S. T.).

THE CECIL GRAY PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 750. (For Arab ponies.)

Peach Bitter 9-10, Zoolfakar 9-7, Faisal 9-4, Yeman 9-3, Amanra 9-3, Zulu 9-0, Varid 9-0, Simmah 9-0, Sunshine 9-0, Zirgam 9-0, Naddas 9-0, Esser 9-0, Kalipha 9-0, Mooharib 9-0, Hashah 9-0, Hardan 9-0, Nevis 9-0, Najian 9-0, Telegraph 8-13, Makdam 8-12, Siberia 8-10, Ahyid 8-10, Florio 8-10, Lakistan 8-10, Wireless 8-6, Favez 8-5, Clog Dance 8-2, Kadda 7-12.

THE GALWAY PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 750. (Handicap for horses III Class.)

Happy Times 9-10, Demi-Volt 9-8, Cyvern 9-5, Erinite 9-3, Jovial 9-0, Pomme Anna 8-11, Charles William 8-11, Barbary 8-10, Tycho 8-8, Le Gamin 8-4, Charlie's Smile 8-2, Musk Rat 8-0, Etheldene 7-12, Heat Wave 7-9, Radha Piari 7-8, Expectant 6-12.

THE SEISTAN PLATE.—Distance mile, 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. (Handicap for Arabs II Class.)

Mozan 9-7, Hazim 8-12, Roscoff 8-9, Cardiff 8-9, Shahzada 8-8, Ballard 8-7, Cossack 8-5, Dirrah 8-5, Sicab 8-4, Sannayet 8-4, Commander 8-3, Security 8-3, Zoolfakar 8-0, Sinnan 7-9, Rex 7-6.

THE LANARK HANDICAP. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 750. (Handicap for horses II and III Class.)

Unruly 9-5, Footpedal 8-11, Phillips 8-11, Danzig 8-10, Fire Star 8-1, Crushed Glass 7-8, Surekha 7-4, Aspasia 6-13.

THE LANARK HANDICAP. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 750. (Handicap for horses II and III Class.)

Resemblance 9-7, L. S. D. 8-11, Ballyfare 8-9, Britomart 8-1, Riverine 7-13, Bell's Life 7-12, Speedy Marquis 7-11, Kaledin 7-11, Dollarina 7-4, Mist 7-1, Ojira 7-0.

THE BURNETT PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000. (Handicap for horses II Class.)

Ulula 9-3, Murmansk 9-0, Katerfelto 8-13, My Realm 8-12, Maryland 8-6, Discobolus 8-2, Prey 7-11, Pom Pom 7-10.

THE EGLINTON HANDICAP.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000. (Handicap for horses 3 and 4 years old in II and III Class.)

Bright Bird II 9-7, Stone Marten 9-3, No Koul 9-3, Cailis 8-12, Churchtown 8-10, L. S. D. 8-7, Ulster Ally 8-4, Talaat Bey 8-2, Arrowy 7-11, Lady Theo 7-8, Gay Brook 6-6.

THE GANESHKHIND PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 15,000; second Rs. 5,000; third Rs. 3,000. (Handicap for Horses I Class.)

Flaming Orb 9-7, Greenfinch 8-13, Scyphlus 7-12, Husky 7-11, Solo Bridge 7-9, The Monk 7-7, Canterbury Lamb 7-6, Nicety 7-5, Kaser Girl 7-2.

THE BURNETT PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000. (Handicap for horses II Class.)

Audlem 9-3, Light Jester 9-0, Acre 8-11, Wasp 8-8, Cailis 8-4, Miss Evans 8-1, Rakings 8-0, Lord Aldborough 8-0, Talaat Bey 7-7.

THE WANOWRIE PLATE. Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 750. (Terms for Arabs.)

Mayiah 9-6, Sahoo 9-2, Rose Hill 8-9, Karikata 8-9, Forfeit 8-5, Dilawar 8-3, Kamel 8-1, Mamnoon 7-7, Young Jawad 7-7, Hawam 7-7, Pride 7-4, Zooltakar 7-3.

FREE KICKS.

(BY CENTRE-HALF.)

The Harwood League was brought to successful termination when the two unbeaten teams of the first division met to decide which was the better. The West Yorks however were just a wee bit too good for the Bombay Gymkhana and managed to win by the only goal scored. Even had the result been otherwise the Yorks would still be champions as the Gym. lost a few points in the beginning of the season when they shared points with other teams in four or five names. The Yorks are to be congratulated on being worthy champions. Throughout the season they played good and consistent football which was always animated by a clean sporting spirit. The Bombay Gymkhana although runners-up played just as consistent football as the winners but luck seemed to be dead against them in some matches which they should certainly have won. It would not be surprising to see this rising team lead the rest in next season's football. Perhaps the most disappointing team this season has been the R. A.

They started the season well and there was general expectation that here was team which would fight out the issue with the other team from Colaba. But as the season wore on the gunners deteriorated and at the end we find them being defeated by the Y.M.C.A., team which just escaped the honour of receiving the wooden spoon. The B.B.R.A., also in a measure, did not come up to expectations. On paper they certainly possessed a powerful combination and when it was known that Muller would be included in the team, their supporters had high hopes for the future. Their form, however, varied and though they made a spurt towards the end they could only finish third. Weight was a serious handicap to the Army Details who felt the lack of it when pitted against the better teams. Nippy to a degree they always gave of their best and delighted the crowd that turned out to see them play. The Y.M.C.A., could have done better but throughout the season players were changed, shuffled about and shifted to such an extent, that the team could not settle down to a definite understanding. Taking one example, Haves-Hoar who started the season as a fall back, was afterwards shifted to the extreme position on the left, dropped for a few matches, and then reinstated as a left half. This is not calculated to improve anyone's play. It would be a course if the Y.M. secretary could decide on a defenite team and policy which should be adhered to throughout the season. The possessor's of the wooden spoon have earned this distinction. At no time did they shine and it was certainly foolish to attempt to run two teams when the collecting of one team was a matter of difficulty. Perhaps in the next season the railway will mend its fortunes in the Junior division which is really the real class for such a team.

GOSSAGE CUP.

The Gossage Cup Tournament was arranged for the benefit of charity and with a view to giving the civilian clubs a chance, it was decided to debar military sides from competing. It cannot be said that there has been any super-abandance of science seen so far, but keenness is not lacking and every team tries its best. The Bombay Gym. had an easy time against the Times of India who however are to be congratulated on their spirit in entering to make a success of the Charity Tournament. The Colaba United were lucky to beat the B.B.A.F.I., but these who witnessed the match did not grudge them their victory. Both these teams performed well in the second division and a storg rivalry has existed between them. Their characteristics are somewhat similar as both sides boast of a fast and clever line. In the Semi-final however, the Gym. were too good for the Colaba team, who, however, did not deserve to lose by six clear goals. The City Police gave the B.B.R.A. an anxious time when at full time the match was a draw. In the extra however, the B.B.R.A., scored and passed into the semi-final round. Here they met the Y.M.C.A., who had somewhat easily defeated the Swiss Football Club. The match was a fast and exciting one but neither side could take the lead. The game will have to be replayed.

ROVERS TOURNAMENT.

We turn now to the Rovers Tournament which is fast approaching. The entries exceed those of last year and the quality of these give promise of an exciting time to come. It is with regret one notes the absence of the Durhams who have always been so popular in Bombay. Injuries received in the last tournament at Calcutta have prevented the team from entering. The Middlesex, Wilts, K.S.L.I., and other old friends are coming down and so the military will be well represented. The Durand Tournament has prevented the famous Mohan Bhagan term from making the journey, but Calcutta will also send a team. This is the East Bengal who have done so well in the Calcutta League. They are credited with one draw and one victory over the Mohan Bhagan and this is enough to ensure a good show in the Rovers. Hyderabad City is another upcountry Indian team which will participate. Nothing definite is known about this team, but rumours are whispered about which make them look like the "dark horses" of the Tournament. Of the local sides the Bombay Gym. and the West Yorks can be relied on to give a good account of themselves but their chances do not appear any too bright when the high class of opponents is considered.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

LONDON, Sept. 5.

The following are the results of the principal matches played in the Rugby Union to-day:—

Cardiff 21; Bridgend 6; Aberavon 20; Pontyprodd 3; Leicester 23; Bath 8; Plymouth Albion 25; Bridg Water 0; Taunton 3; Exeter 11.—Reuter's Special.

London, September 5.—In the first round of the Glasgow Cup, Partick drew with the Celtic, the score being one goal all and the Third Lanark lost to Clyde by one goal to nil.—Reuter's Special.

New York, Sept. 5.—In the Inter-Zone Davis Cup contest, Borotra and Lacoste (France) beat Hawkes and Patterson (Australia) by three sets to two, 6—4, 3—6, 6—3, 1—6, 10—8.—Reuter's Special.

POONA RACES

! COME OUT CHEERFULLY AND BAGFUL OF MONEY! AND NOT GLOOMY.
! SAD FACED! MONEY LOST!
We may not be accurate forctelling the WIN and Place!
But we are perfectly exact, telling particular race, particular day and time you gain or lose!
Send your birth time and date with Rs. 10 and 15 remittance for Poona Season only.

SAVE LOSSES AND MAKE MONEY.
THE UNIVERSAL ASTROLOGICAL AND STATISTICAL BUREAU, INDORE.

R1754

C. P. NOTES.

MAHATMAJI'S TOUR IN C. P.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, Sept. 2.

MAHATMA'S TOUR IN C. P.

At a meeting of the Hindi C. P. Provincial Congress Committee held at Jubbulpore it was resolved to collect Rs. 50,000 for and in the name of "All-India Deshabandhu Memorial Fund" and present the same to Mahatma Gandhi at the time of his visit together with account of the necessary expenses. It was also decided to organise Reception Committees in every district and make all the necessary arrangements to give a fitting reception to the Mahatma when he visits our province.

NAGPUR UNIVERSITY.

The Nagpur University Union Society passed, on last Thursday, a resolution expressing its regret at the sad demise of Sir Ramakrishna Bhandarkar, the great oriental scholars.

The Society next passed a resolution that in the opinion of that house women should have the same political rights as men.

The Academic Council of the Nagpur University has decided that the Waman Hari Joshi prize will be awarded next year for the best essay in Marathi language on the following subject:—"Is Communal representation compatible with democracy" The competitors will be graduates from the Nagpur University.

Under the patornage and presence of the Governor of the Central Provinces, a charity variety performance was held on last Thursday, in the Bulbi Picture House, in aid of Red Cross Association, Nagpur, Branch. The programme included songs in Marathi and Hindi by Sirnaik and Patwardhan. The Governor presented a gold medal to Sirnaik. The total amount that was collected amounted to nine hundred rupees.

BAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

EXAMINATION RESULTS.

The undermentioned students of Davar's College of Commerce have been declared successful in Senior Examinations by the London Chamber of Commerce Board held in May 1925 by the Educational Department of our Local Government:—

Book-Keeping and Accountancy:—(With Distinctions):—D. A. Bhatwdekar, R. R. Bondre, M.L.D. Souza, S. P. Haran, R. P. Kapadia, D. K. Kelkar, D. D. Rajadhyax.

Pass:—L. G. Bhat, N. M. Buch, Henry A. Crawshaw, A. P. Desai, K. J. Desai, R. D. Dungor, K. J. Hathi, N. K. Lele, U. S. Likhi, G. S. Muzumdar, M. M. Patel, V. B. Sohoni, D. G. Soman, P. M. Soochak, M. P. Vijayakar, V. Subba Rajan.

Methods and Machinery of Business (With Distinction):—U. S. Likhi.

Pass:—Henry A. Crawshaw, N. M. Buch, A. P. Desai, S. P. Haran, D. H. Kapadia, F. N. Nakra, M. M. Patel, N. R. Rele, P. M. Soochaka.

Banking and Currency (With Distinction):—U. R. Dixit.

Pass:—N. M. Buch, S. P. Harran, A. Annaswamy, S. D. Naidu, V. G. Sathe.

Commercial and Industrial Law:—(With Distinctions):—Y. S. Bhagwat, L. G. Bhatt.

Pass:—N. M. Buch, Dighe Jivan, U. R. Dixit, E. Fernandez, S. P. Harran, K. A. Joseph, D. H. Kapadia, U. S. Likhi, G. T. Lohana, M. M. Hasan, F. N. Nakra, S. P. Nandedkar, H. G. Navare, M. A. Patel, M. M. Patel, N. R. Rele, S. D. Naidu, K. P. Sinha, Soochaka P. M., L. N. Barreto.

Political Economy:—Pass: N. M. Buch, U. R. Dixit, U. S. Likhi, S. P. Nandedkar, N. R. Rele, S. Annaswamy, K. P. Sinha, P. M. Soochaka.

Company Law: (Pass With Distinctions): C. V. Venkatsubramanian.

Pass:—J. C. DaCosta, Jiwan Dighe, L. N. Barreto.

Salesmanship: Pass:—E. Fernandez.

DIABETES

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RADICAL AND SURE CURE;

6th January 1917.

To
Messrs. K. P. RAY and J. P. RAY BROS., Dept. No. 5, Benares City.

Dear Sirs,

With great pleasure I, a diabetic patient, after using your specific for Diabetes for seven weeks, have got much benefit and it acted as a miracle. The urine is now free from sugar which was (24 grains per ounce) before. Sp. gr. being reduced from 1026 to 1017. I strongly recommend it to be used by the suffering public who have been attacked with this cruel disease.

BENODE BEHARY CHATTERJI, L.M.S.,
89, Boloram Dey Street.,
CALCUTTA.

NOTE.—Testimonials are sent free. Full amount is to be refunded if radical cure is not effected.

(13)

TEN CHAPTERS? PATHE SERIAL??
"LEATHER STOCKING"
Produced by C. W. PATTON. Written by James F. Cooper. Directed by George B. Seitz.
INDIAN PERILS DARING MEN
BRAVE WOMEN
GLOBE CINEMA
Sandhurst Road.
Commencing Saturday 12th September.

CALCUTTA MARKETS.

MANCHESTER CLOTH AND YARN.

Calcutta, Sept. 2.—There has been practically no change in the general situation since our last report, and, while some sales of note are recorded, the tone is one of quiet anticipation. The decline in American Cotton quotations since the last Bureau figures were published, has been sensational in character, and the lowest point during the past three years has now been reached. With the approach of the Puja demand, the end of the restriction period in view, the gradual reduction of stocks, and the low level of cotton values, it would seem, without appearing too sanguine, that an improvement in the position here cannot be long delayed. Clearances continue fairly good, the demand from the up-country centres is daily increasing and occasionally forward business has been negotiated at cheap prices.

Grey Shirtings.—Although rates have depreciated some what, there has been a slightly better feeling in evidence and "ready" and "to arrive" parcels have changed hands. Stocks of all styles are below normal and the demand generally is more encouraging than for some considerable time past.

Grey Dhooties.—The offtake continue good and values in most instances have been well maintained in spite of the decline in Cotton prices. No forward business is reported, although we understand negotiations are pending for fair quantities of the heavier qualities.

Whites.—This section is quiet with retail sales reduced to a minimum, and Shirting prices showing a decline. A fair quantity of Mulls is said to have been booked for shipment up to the end of the year.

Miscellaneous.—Selling continues good and prices have been well maintained The Woollen season will shorty commence and tentative enquiries have already been received.

Yarns.—The market for Yarn being more readily influenced by Cotton fluctuations has remained dull and neglected. Turkey Red Yarns have been in better demand previous quotations.

We quote bazar rates as follows:—

T. Red Yarn per lb. Rs. 1/7 to 1/15.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 37½-38 by by 12 7 lbs Rs. 9/10 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 16 by 16 8½ lbs. Rs. 12/12 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 38 by 38½ 16 by 16 8½ lbs. Rs. 13/10 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 39 by 38 18 by 16 10½ lbs Rs. 15/4 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 38 by 38 19 by 16 10½ lbs. Rs. 16/5 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 19 by 19 10½ lbs. Rs. 17/1 per piece.

Grey Jaconet 42 by 20 20 by 20 Rs. 7/14 per piece.

Wh. Shtgs. 40.000 36 in. by 40 yds. Rs. 26/2; Wh. Shtgs 98 36 in. by 40 yds. Rs. 26/8; Wh. Shtgs. 99 36 in. by 40 yds. Rs. 21/8; Wh. Shtgs. Raia 36 in. by 40 yds. Rs. 9/2; per piece. The prices quoted are, however, for purchase of not less than one case. For retail prices of one piece only add annas 8 all round.

LOCAL SPUN COTTON YARN.

Little interest is being shown in our local Yarn market which remains quiet and dull. Values have registered a further decline, but dealers are still disinclined to operate extensively. Sales are, however, reported of Bombay and Nagpur Yarns at cheap rates, but enquiries for shipment are very meagre.

We quote per 5 lbs. according to quality and tickets:—

Mule 10½s.—Rs. 3/10 to Rs. 3/14.
Mule 12½s.—Rs. 3/12 to Rs. 4/1.
Mule 14½s.—Rs. 3/15 to Rs. 4/3.
Mule 16½s.—Rs. 4/3 to Rs. 4/7.
Mule 20½s.—Rs. 4/8 to Rs. 4/11/6.
Mule 22s.—Rs. 4/11 to Rs. 4/15.

COAL.

The position of the market has slightly improved during the last few days, as a result of a better demand especially for first class coal. The raisings are improving, but this will not last long, for with the coming of the Pujas the miners will leave the Collieries, causing them to drop again.

The following are the nominal prices now ruling:—

Desherghur—Rs. 7 to Rs. 7/8.
13, 14 and 15 Seams Jherriah—Rs. 5/8 to Rs. 6.
11 and 12 Seams Jherriah—Rs. 4 to Rs. 4/8.
10 Seam Jherriah—Rs. 3/8 to Rs. 4.
Raneegunge—Rs. 4/8 to Rs. 5.

"COTTON INDUSTRY IN INDIA"
JAPANESE COMPETITION
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139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Sept. 7.

The New York market was closed on Saturday last. Liverpool has been reported 21 to 22 points lower. The market declined on hedge and general selling.

Messrs. M. and B. Stern's report:—"The World's Spinners takings of American Cotton for week ending 4th September, were 190,000 bales. This makes the total takings from 1st August to date 841,000 bales, against 593,000 bales same period last year which shows an increase of 251,000 bales during the period under review.

Owing to a moderate decline in Liverpool the Marwari Bazar opened this morning Re. 1½ easier with Broach April/May at Rs. 408 3/4, and gradually advanced to Rs. 411 on Bazar operators buying. On general selling the market receded to Rs. 410½ and closed at Rs. 410 3/4.

At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 411 and going down to Rs. 410½ on Commission House and Shroffs selling closed at Rs. 410½. Bazar operators were moderate buyers.

Fine Oomra January opened at Rs. 391½ and fluctuating within a small range closed at Rs. 392. Bazar operators were buyers whilst Commission Houses were moderate sellers. Bengal January was nominally quoted Rs. 346½

Our market for ready cotton was quiet on Saturday with poor demand. Japan shippers were not buying anything whilst local millwalas were buying sparingly.

Our markets are totally closed to-morrow and on Wednesday for Parsee Holidays and we will not issue our reports on these days.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6 P.M.

Bombay, Sept. 7.

Fully Good Broach April-May	410½
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	346½
Fine Oomra December-January	391½

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Sept. 7.

	Ready.	Dec.
Bengal Superfine M.G.	410	.....
Bengal Fine M.G.	390	374
Bengal F.G.M.G.	360	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	390	.....
Sindh-Punjab F.G.M.G.	360	.....
Punjab-Americans M.G.	440/60	440
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M.G.	420/25	437
Nagpur Fine M.G.	420/25	437
Yeotmal Fine M.G.	.....	425
Pulgaon Fine M.G.	400/10	425
Dhamangaon Fine M.G.	.....	.....
Amraoti Fine M.G.	380/400	412
Khamgaon-Akola F.M.G.	380/400	412
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	380/90	.....
Khandesh Fine M.G.	380/90	408
Khandesh F.G.M.G.	360/65	.....
Broach Fine M.G.	450	444
Broach Fully Good M.G.	435	430
Muthia Fine M.G.	.....	395
Muthia F.G.M.G.	.....	385
Dharwar S.G.	425/30	.....
Coompta M.G.	425/30	.....
Westerns M.G.	400	.....
Westerns H.G.	.....	.....
Miraj M.G.	400/10	.....
Cambodia M.G.	460/80	.....

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Sept. 7.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending p.m. on 4th September 1925:—

	Bales.
Cotton	1,106 bales.
Wheat	2,192 cwts.
Linseed	1,835 ,,
Rape, etc.	601 ,,
Gingellyseed	1,009 ,,
Poppyseed	364 ,,
Groundnuts	769 ,,
Castorseed	7,216 ,,
Rice	51,357 ,,
Myrabollams	897 ,,
Cottonseed	10,367 ,,
Mowraseed	202 ,,
Gram	911 ,,
Juwar	302 ,,
Masur	Nil
Barley	713 ,,
Bajri	1,532 ,,
Coal	2,108 tons.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, Sept. 5.

Cardiff to Bombay 14/3

BARLEY.

London, Sept. 5.

Karachi Barley Aug/Sept. sellers 39

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Sept. 5.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta:—
Oct/Dec. sellers 15/1 1/2
Jan/Mar. sellers 15/4 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay:—
Jan/Mar. sellers 15/7
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi:—
Jan/Mar. sellers 15/7 3/4
Cuban Sugar 11/10½ Sept. value.

London, Sept. 5.

Argentine Linseed official average sown now 5,708,000 acres.
Compared with 5,434,000 acres July last.

BRUEL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, Sept. 7.

In full-pressed Bales	5-9-25	Since 1st September, This year	Last year
Khandesh	..	59	..
Central India	136	1,625	..
Barsi and Nagar	..	313	..
Hyderabad-Gaorani	..	19	170
Berar	64	1,386	103
Central Provinces	..	658	..
Total Oomras	200	4,060	273
Dholera	..	75	..
N.-W. Provinces	47	521	..
Rajputana	..	100	..
Sind-Punjab	..	389	36
Broach	..	..	..
Coompta & Dharwar	..	2,457	99
Westerns-Northerns	68	876	274
Cocanada	..	..	..
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	791	791	..
Persian	..	55	88
American	..	..	..
Egyptian and African	..	..	100
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	..	..	..
Total	1,106	9,425	820

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 3rd Sept.

In full-pressed bales.	Yesterday	This year.	Last year
Europe	..	12,886	3,540
Japan & China	300	7,420	19,251
Coast Ports	..	..	..
Upcountry by Rail	..	..	32
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	..	3,591	7 97
Total	300	23,950	30,09

COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 5.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 2,000 Bales.
Total Day's on Spec. and for Exp 100 Bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 50 Bales
Mid. American Spit.—Universal Standard 12.35 quiet.
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 27.70d.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 7.

Future Delivery prices:—

October	11.86+.04
January	11.83+.05
March	11.91+.06

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 5.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands Liverpool.	G. O. C.
September	11.90 —.21
October	11.82 —.21
November	11.73 —.21
December	11.77 —.21
January	11.78 —.21
February	11.79 —.21
March	11.85 —.21
April	11.86 —.21
May	11.91 —.22
June	11.87 —.23
July	11.87 —.23
August	11.81 —.23
September	11.72 —.24

Tone:—Easy.

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Sept. 5.

September	23.05 —.30
October	22.80 —.30
November	21.85 —.30
December	21.40 —.25
January	21.10 —.20
February	21.05 —.20
March	20.95 —.20
April	20.90 —.20
May	20.85 —.20
June	20.80 —.20
July	20.75 —.20
August	20.70 —.20
September	20.60 —.20

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Sept. 5.

Scinde, Good	8.95
Scinde, Fully Good	9.35
Scinde, Fine	9.75
Bengal, Good	9.05
Bengal, Fully Good	9.45
Bengal, Fine	9.85
Oomra, Good	9.90
Oomra, Fully Good	10.30
Oomra, Fine	10.70
Broach, Good	10.35
Broach, Fully Good	10.75
Broach, Fine	11.15

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 5.

Demand Bills 4.86.68
Silver.—Foreign mined 72 7/8

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Sept. 5.

Total in Sight 10,48,000 Bales.
Egyptian Visible Supply 79,000 Bales.
East Indian Visible Supply 1,66,000 Bales.
American Visible Supply 13,45,000 Bales.
Other Visible Supply 3,76,000 Bales.
Total Sales 27,000 Bales.
East Indian Sales 1,500 Bales.
East Indian Stock 35,000 Bales.
East Indian Forwarded 6,300 Bales.
East Indian Actual Export 2,800 Bales.
East Indian Import of the week 7,000 Bales.
American Afloat 54,000 Bales.
East Indian Afloat 19,000 Bales.
Total Afloat 1,62,000 Bales.
Taking of the Yorld's Spinners of American Cotton 1,90,000 Bales.

WHEAT.

London, Sept. 5.

Barletta Russo 63 1/2 lbs. Sept/Oct. sellers 54/6
Rozaria Santa Fee 62 1/2 lbs. Sept/Oct. sellers 56/6
Tone:—Easier.
Australian Sept/Oct. value 58/6
Choice White Karachi Sept/Oct. quoted 57/6
Tone:—Easier.
Wheat Afloat to United Kingdom 1,225,000 quarters.

SEEDS.

London, Sept. 5.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata):—
Sept/Oct. sellers £19 1/4
Jan/Feb. paid quiet demand £18 7/8
Cottonseed Bombay:—
Sept/Oct. sellers quiet £9 1/4
Castorseed Bombay:—
Sept/Oct. sellers. £22 1/4
Rapeseed, Ferozepore. Usual Bold, per ton Sept/Oct. sellers £21 1/2
Rapeseed, Toria, per ton Sept/Oct. Hull paid £21 1/4
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, per ton Sept/Oct. nominal £23
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, per ton Sept/Oct. quoted £21 1/8
Tone of Rapeseed:—Dull.
Yellow Cawnpore Sept/Oct. nominal £23 1/8
Linseed Bombay Sept/Oct. nominal £22 1/2

METALS.

London, Sept. 5.

English best Selected Copper £66 1/4
Standard Copper G. M. B. £62 9/16
Copper Brazziers £80
Yellow Metal 69 1/4 nett per ton
Hard Spelter 31 3/4
Corrugated Sheets £16 1/4
Tin Block £225 7/8.

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.

Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, Sept. 7.

Per md	Rs	a.	p
Brass, English ¼	58	0	0
Brass, English 1	58	0	0
Brass, English 1¼	58	0	0
Brass, English 1½	58	0	0
Brass, English 1¾	58	0	0
Brass, English 2	58	0	0
German Brass ½ to 2	57	8	0

COPPER.

Bombay, Sept. 7.

Per md.	Rs.	a.	p
Copper, German ½	63	4	0
Copper, German 1	63	4	0
Copper, German 1¼	63	4	0
Copper, American 1½	63	8	0
Copper, American 1¾	63	8	0
Copper, American 2	63	8	0
Japanese Copper Bars	62	8	0
Panchteka joint	28	0	0
Copper, English Bars	61	8	0
Brass Bars	41	0	0
Pat Klai	67	8	0
Lead, country	27	0	0
Koger Brass, Metal ½ to 1	56	0	0
Koger Brass 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2	56	0	0
German Copper 1½ to 1¾ to 2	63	4	0
American Copper ¾ to 1, 1¼	63	4	0
English Copper ¾ to 2	63	4	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

Bombay, Sept. 7.

Kilachand	No. 14½	0	11	9
Kilachand	No. 20½	0	12	9
Currimbhai	No. 12½	0	11	9
Elphinstone	No. 12½	0	11	6
David	No. 10½	0	11	3
Shapurji	No. 10½	0	11	0
Tricumdas	No. 10½	0	11	3
Sattara	No. 12½	0	12	0
Shapurji	No. 6½	0	9	9
Light-house	No. 6½	0	9	6
Japan	No. 40-1	1	3	6
Japan	No. 42-2	1	5	0
Japan	No. 20	0	15	0
Japan	No. 32	1	1	3

LINSEED.

London, Sept. 5.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis bags £21½ Sept./Oct. sellers.
Linseed Tone: Quiet.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net 39/3 Oct/Dec. sellers.
Raw Linseed Months 39/3 Jan/Aprl. paid and closed at 39/1½ sellers.
Linseed Afloat 51000 tons.

RUBBER.

London, Sept. 5.

Para Up River Fine, Spot Oct/Nov. sellers 34 1/2
Tone:—Easier.
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot Sept. value 38 1/2.
Tone:—Weak and lower on further liquidations.
Ribbed Smoked Sheets Sept. paid value 38 1/2

SHARES.

London, Sept. 5.

Hongkong Bank £132 1/2
Chartered Bank £20 1/16
National Bank £47 1/2
P. & O. Bank £10
Eastern Bank £6 1/16

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 7.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T. T. 1-6 3/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/8.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 5/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 5/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 7/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 7/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 767.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 817.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 807.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 111.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 107.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 168.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 220.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs 156¾.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 274.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 1/16.
London—Paris Frcs. 103.42.
London—Switzerland Frcs 25.10.
London—Brussels Frcs 109.60.
London—Rome Liras 120.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.40.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market was steady.

London, Sept. 5.

Warsaw 27.25 sellers.
Exchange on London at Paris Frcs 163.42
Rentes 3 per cent. 46 3/4
Bar Silver (Spot) 33 7/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence 33 3/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—China bought ocerings small steady.
Prague 163.75
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 3 13/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4 1/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4 3/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5 1/4
Interest day to day loans 2 3/4
Interest 7 days market loan 3 1/2
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 1/2 per cent. since 6th August 1925.
Bars sold £137,000

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 7.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/6 1/8
Bank Demand	1/6 5/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1/6 13/32
American Dollars	274
Hongkong Dollars	108
Shanghai	220
Japan	111½
Singapore	156¾

Market steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	18.08
Christiania	22.48
Amsterdam	12.04
Switzerland	25.12
Belgium	108.83
Athens	327.50

London, Sept. 5.

Exchange on London in Paris 103.42.
Exchange on London in Germany 26.37 1/8.
Exchange on London in Italy 120.97.

New York, Sept. 5.

Demand Bills 4.84 68.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Sept. 7.

3 Months 3-3/4 per cent.
6 Months 4 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 1-1/4 per cent.
Money 1 month 1-1/4 per cent.
Money 3 months 2-1/2 per cent.
Money 6 months 3-1/2 per cent.
Tone of Market is Easy.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 4 per cent.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Sept. 5.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 3 13/16.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4 1/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 4 3/4
Discount Fine trade bills 6 m/st. 5¼.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Sept. 5.

Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/90 £89 1/4 unchanged.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £91 5/8 unchanged.
War Loan 5 per cent. 1929/47 £101 3/4 unchanged.
Conversion Loan £76 3/8 unchanged.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £101 1/2 unchanged.
Indian Loan 7 per cent. £102 unchanged.
Consols 2 1/2 per cent. 55 5/8 unchanged.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent. 51 unchanged.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent. (Sterling Loan) 67 1/4 unchanged.
Govt. Securities 3 per cent. 57 7/8 unchanged.

BULLION.

Bombay, Sept. 7.

Sovereigns Ready 13-6-0.
Sovereigns Forward 13-5-6.
National Bank Bar Gold 21-3-0.
Bar gold ready Rs. 21-3-0.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21-3-0.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21-3-3.
Bar silver ready Rs. 74-14.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 74-14.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 74-10.

London, Sept. 6.

Bar gold ready £84-11½.
Silver ready d. 33-7.
Silver forward d. 33-6.

TONE OF SILVER—

China bought.—Market uncertain but at present steady. Continent Sold. India and China were buyers at lower rates. We do not expect much further rise for the present.

GOLD.

Bombay, Sept 7.

Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening 21/3. Lowest 21/3. Highest 21/3. At 6 p.m 21/3
Vaida Asho:—Opening 21/3. Lowest 21/3. Highest 21/3. At 6 p.m. 21/3.
Vaida Kartak:—Opening 21/3. Lowest 21/3. Highest 21/3. At 6 p.m. 21/3.
Tone:—Market steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, Sept. 7.

Vaida Bhadarwa:—Opening 75/9. Lowest 74/12. Highest 75/11. At 6 p.m. 74/12.
Vaida Asho:—Opening 75/5. Lowest 74/8. Highest 75/5. At 6 p.m. 74/8.
Vaida Kartak:—Opening 75/2. Lowest 74/5. Highest 75/2. At 6 p.m. 74/5.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Asho:—Opening 1/6/0.
Vaida Kartak:—Opening 1/14/0.
Tone:—Market opening strong; closed weak.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Sept. 5.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 68/14.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan Due. 1931/36. Rs. 86/8.
5 per cent War Loan Due. 1929-47. Rs. 95/10.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) Due. 1933 Rs. 99/12.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) Due 1945-55 Rs. 99/12.
5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) Due. 1925 Rs. 103.
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) Due. 1928 Rs. 105/7.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) Due. 1926 Rs. 101/7.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) Due. 1927 Rs. 102/2.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) Due. 1930 Rs. 103/14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) Due. 1931 Rs. 104/4.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1932 Rs. 104/13.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 109.
4 per cent Port Trust Due 1974 Rs. 75/8.
4 per cent Municipal Due. 1974 Rs. 75.
4 per cent Improvement Trust Due 1974 Rs. 75.
6 per cent Port Trust Due 1930 Rs. 100/4.
6 per cent. Municipal Due. 1929-49 Rs. 100/8.
Tone of Market:—Quiet but steady.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.)

Bombay, Sept. 7.

Khadi:—	Rs	a	p
Textile	5	15	6
Centuro	0	14	9
E. D. Sassoon	0	14	6
Elphinstone	0	14	0
Long Cloth. (Full weight) 84/40 in:—			
Standard per lb.	1	3	9
Century per lb.	1	3	3
Hindustan per lb.	1	4	3
Fazadbhai per lb.	1	4	3
Textile per lb.	.....		
Phoenix per lb.	1	4	0
Pearl per lb.	1	4	0
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb.	1	2	0
Swan per lb.	1	2	6
Finlay per lb.	1	3	6
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1	4	0
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203			
Rachael per lb	1	4	6
Pearl per lb	1	4	0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	3	6
Long Cloth x Quality:—			
Rachael per lb.	1	3	6
Kohinoor per lb.	1	4	0
Ewan Finlay per lb.	1	3	6
Long Cloth Satin Calender 84/40 —			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	3	6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	3	6
Century (Bugle) per lb	1	2	0
David per lb.	1	2	0
Tata per lb.	1	2	3
Edward Mohar per lb.	1	2	0
Sundari Brand per lb.	1	2	9
Western Mill per lb.	1	3	0
Dhooties 7, 8, 9 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	5	9
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	2	6
Textile (Bicycle)) per lb.	1	5	6
Dhooties 10 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb	1	4	9
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	4	6
Check Grey Drill:—			
Standard per piece	5	6	0
Phoenix per piece	5	6	0
Swan Finlay per piece	5	6	0
Pearl Pabaney £5 per piece	5	6	0
Hindustan No. 902 per piece	5	8	0
Bleached Check:—			
Kasturchand per piece	6	12	0
Bombay United per piece	6	4	0
Black Check:—			
Textile per piece	5	12	0
E. D. Racheal per piece	5	12	0
Gahrun No. 5124:—			
Pearl Pabaney	9	9	0
Hindustan	9	11	0
Jalita:—			
Century	1	3	6
Textile	1	3	6
Spring (Merchant)	1	3	6

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Banks closed: Parsi New Year Eve.

WEDNESDAY, September 9.

Banks closed: Parsi New Year, 1295 Yezdezardi.

THURSDAY, Sept. 10.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Lantern lecture on Architectural wonders of India, Secondary Training College, Dhobi Talao, 6-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, Sept. 11.

Municipal Standing Committee 4-10 p.m.

TIVIMNENSES UNION'S SCHOLARSHIP.—The Tivimnenses Union has awarded a scholarship of Rs. 72/- a year to Mr. J. M. B. de Souza, a student of the Academical and Scientific Training College of Fine Arts.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per S.S. "Aquileia" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. on Tuesday, the 15th inst.

BOMBAY Y.M.C.A.—To-day (Tuesday) there will be a lecture by Dr. A. G. Noehren, on "How to Keep Fit in India," in the Y.M.C.A. Hall, at 9-30 p.m. All are welcome.

ANJUMAN MUJADDEDICH.—An annual meeting of Anjuman Mujaddedich will be held on 18th inst. at 2 p.m. as Masjid Chaok Hgd. under the presidentship of Moulana Peer Quayummuddin Mujaddedi, Nawab Sadaryarjung Br. will preside.

MRS. SAKINABAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—In Mrs. Sakinabai Hasham Premji Charitable Dispensary conducted by Dr. Jamshed N. Bhada the total attendance for the month of August 1925 was 4,680 out of which 1,268 were males 1,610 were females and 1,802 were children.

UPANISHAD CLASS.—Swami Yatiswaranda of the Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, Bandra, will deliver a Public Discourse in English on the "Upanishads" at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, at 7-30 a.m. to-morrow (Wednesday).

A KANARESE HARI KIRTAN.—Bhagwat Shiromani Belur Keshavadas Harikatha Vidwan of Mysore will perform his second Kirtan in Kanarese to-day (Tuesday) at 8-45 p.m. (S.T.) at the Saraswat Hall Gamdevi. It is open to the Kanarese knowing public.

FATEHCHAND RAWALDAS FREE DISPENSARY.—In the above free dispensary conducted by Dr. C. N. Pherwani the total number of patients treated in the month of August 1925 was 1900 of which 1065 were Males, 466 were Females and 429 were children. The dispensary is open to all communities every day at 10-30 a.m. to 1-30 p.m. and 5 to 7 p.m.

THE HERITAGE OF INDIA.—Under the auspices of the Bombay Teachers' Union Dr. A. G. Noehren, will give a lantern lecture on the Architectural Wonders of India in the Hall of the Secondary Training College, Dhobi Talo, Bombay, on Thursday, (10th instant), at 6-30 p.m. The lecture will be illustrated by a remarkable set of pictures of Indian Architecture. The lecture is open to the public.

AYURVEDA VIDYALAYA.—On account of the serious illness of Vaidya Purushottam Waman Panse, the Shri Krishna Ayurveda Vidyalaya was closed. It is since last Thursday that the work of the Vidyalaya has been again started. All old students and members are therefore requested to attend the classes at the usual time at 6-30 p.m. every day. The new classes on college form will be started at an early date which will be notified later on.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Ranpura" with the Mails from London of 27th ultimo left Aden at 10-30 a.m. on the 6th instant. In ordinary course she should arive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday the 11th instant.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Delta" arrived London on Sunday the 6th instant.

The outward P. and O. Mail steamer "Maloja" with Mails from London of 3rd instant left Marseilles at 5 a.m. on the 5th instant.

BHATIA MATERNITY HOSPITAL.—Under the auspices of the Khatau Makanji and Kanji Mulji Trust three Infant Welfare Centres besides a Maternity and Nursing Home situated at Bazar Gate Street, Fort, are conducted by the Poona Seva Sadan Society, at Cavel Street, Mandvi and Fort, for women and children of the Bhatia community. During the month of August 1925, in all 1570 patients were admitted to at these centres and the hospital; out of these 902 were women, 452 children and 216 infants. 9 cases were admitted into the hospital; the daily average attendance being 60.3. The number of deliveries done upto date was 163. The district visiting nurses paid 357 visits, and 10 expectant mothers were under observation.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.—The Hon. Secretary of the above school acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions:—Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 5,00,756-11-9; the Trustees of the Kanji Khetsey Charity Trust for May and June 1925 Rs. 1,000; A friend, in pious memory of his dear mother (11th August, 1925) Rs. 250; Mr. I. N. Mehta, Acting 4th Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Rs. 60; Mr. Purshotamdas Hirji Govindji, in sacred memory of his son-in-law, Mr. Vasudev Rs. 51; A Hindu gentleman Rs. 51; A Parsee sympathiser in sacred memory of the Baj anniversary of the late Mr. Jalbhoy A. Sett Rs. 50; Mr. C. Arnold Rs. 40; Bai Kashi, widow of Mistri Jehharam Bhuiabhai Rs. 30; seth Gangaram Tilokchand Rs. 20; Seth Shamdas Heeranand Rs. 20; Capt. S. A. Paymaster, I.M.S. Rs. 11; Sha Virji Karamsi, Secretary to the Association of the Dealers in Molasses Rs. 11; Bai Devbai Lingu Piraji Rs. 11. Total Rs. 5,02,361-11-9.

RANGBODHEDHBU NATAK MANDALI.—The above Sangit Natak Mandali of the "Maharastra Revati", Mr. Raghuvir Saokar has specially arranged to stage to-day and to-morrow "Saunshaya Kallol" and "Manapaman" when he will act as "Revatee" and "Bhamini" respectively. Mr. Raghuvir has attracted a great deal of public attention and his house is always seen fully packed. It will be remembered that in appreciation of his splendid work he was awarded a gold medal by Mr. Belgaumwala. Mr. Raghuvir is a star on the Marathi stage and deserves the appreciation shown by the public. It is heard that Mr. Gadgil who acts as "Falgunrao" in "Saunshaya Kallol" and who is also much liked by the audience will be taking the part of "Krituka." The Company has also the additional advantage of having Mr Patwardhan in the cast.

GOSSAGE CHARITY CUP.

Y. M. C. A BEAT B. B. R. A.

PITT SCORES THE HAT-TRICK.

On Monday evening the second semi-final of the Gossage Charity Cup Tournament was decided on the Cooperage when the Y.M.C.A. won the replay against the B.B.R.A. by three goals to one. The Y. M. C. A. really played well and deserved their win. Pitt excelled himself by scoring the hat-trick all three goals coming off his boot. The halves and backs played well and there was hardly a flaw in the team. Perhaps, McCarthy could be prevailed upon to vary his tactics and concentrate more upon centring instead of taking pot-shots himself. The game was very even in the early stages and neither side could take the lead. But. Pitt broke the spell ten minutes before the interval and scored the first goal. A few minutes later he repeated the performance and the Young Men led by two goals at half time. On resumption the Gunners could not combine enough to beat the Y. M. defence and it was only midway in the moiety that E. Kelly managed to notch the single goal for his side. The Young Men transferred play and though Gabriel and Lindsay were a safe pair, McCarthy got clean away but attempted a shot when he could have given Pitt a clear shot. Not to be denied however the Y. M. returned to the attack and a minute before full-time Moorhouse gave Pitt an excellent cross pass after tricking Lindsay. The forward steadied himself and gave Brierley no chance with a fast grounder.

Y. M. C. A.:—Ross: Laughland and Hayes-Heare: Hannah, James and Hufton: Moorhouse, McKenzie, Pitt, Irvine and McCarthy.

B. B. R. A.:—Brierley: Gabriel and Lindsay: Rodgers, V. Kelly and Cutler: Ardagh, H. Kelly, Carey, C. Kelly and E. Kelly.

Referee: Inspector Godwin.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

Final: Bombay Gymkhana versus Y. M. C. A.

MY COUNTRY—FIRST & LAST.

MR. SATYAMURTHI'S EXHORTATION TO STUDENTS.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Mr. S. Satyamurthi delivered an address to Students of Bombay, Mr. M. R. Jayakar presiding.

Mr. Satyamurthi said the Students of India were the hope of this country, as the students of China and Egypt were the hopes of their country. India to-day was passing through a critical time and it was a great privilege to have lived in these times. India expected every man to do his duty, but at the same time she expected every student to prepare himself for his duty, and he asked every student to take advantage of his studies and to prepare himself for the future. He regretted that very few Indians prepared themselves by careful and hard study of facts. He wanted students to be more and more cultured and full of knowledge so that their democracy could be led by such cultured men. He said in England even ordinary men and women were well acquainted with current events. Students should form a habit of steady and calm and despassionate judgment. He wanted his young friends to be patriotic but at the same time he did not want sentiment to be confounded with patriotism. It ought not to be "my country right or wrong", but "my country right and to set it right". In India the educated classes represented a very small microscopic minority and they formed a class by themselves and their plain duty was to inculcate education among the classes which had not the benefit of it. He wanted them to cultivate their emotional culture, and love their country. Love of one's country was almost instinctive in every man and woman and he asked the students to cultivate the faculty of being patriotic. If only they would do their duty by their country, he was sure they could see the vision of a glorious country in the near future. An educated man who was patriotic could not help entering public life unless he preferred to enter government service. They were challenged the other day by Lord Birkenhead that because India could not defend herself she could not get Swaraj. Let Indian students think of the sacrifice made by the students of Oxford and Cambridge during the last war. Indian students must be able to defend their country and they must have compulsory military training and he also asked the students to cultivate a knowledge of Sanskrit and Hindustani. They must also learn good manners for Indians were known for their manners and culture and he asked them not to ape the manners of fifth rate rude Europeans who generally come to this country. The students, he said, should not give up their national dress and they must do away with communalism and must always think of their country first and country last. They must give up the narrow devious path of communalism and follow the broad road of nationalism. He asked the students to follow the principle of "noblesse oblig" and always to give way to the weak and the women. Mr. Satyamurti complained that Indians were lacking in discipline, which was not the case in the West. On the other hand, there was too much intellectual anarchy he said: He wished them all the good things of life and increased opportunities to serve this country of theirs.

With a vote of thanks the proceeding terminated.

THE LATE DR. BHANDARKAR

BOMBAY SARASWATS' CONDOLENCE

A crowded meeting of members of the Goud Saraswat Community was held on Sunday evening at the Marwari Vidyalaya under the chairmanship of the Hon. Mr. Justice G. D. Madgaonkar, when the following resolution was put from the chair and passed, the entire audience standing in solemn silence.

"This meeting of the Goud Saraswat Brahmin Community of Bombay, as represented by its various social, philanthropic and educational institutions and as here assembled, places on records its profound grief at the passing away, by the death of Sir Ramakrishna Bhandarkar, M.A., Ph.D., LL.D., K.C.I.E., of a personality of unique importance and influence. As a scholar, educationist, reformer, citizen and man, the late Dr. Bhandarkar has shed a lustre on his country and community which time cannot efface. Sir Ramakrishna was a scholar of rare merit and distinction. As an Orientalist and Sanskritist he had won world-wide recognition and influence. As a man of intellectual candour and moral rectitude, very few come up to him. As an educationist and reformer he was held in the highest esteem even by those who differed from him, because his high regard for truth and his broad humanitarian outlook were unquestioned. The community is rightly proud to claim such an all All-India personality as its very own. In mourning his loss and honouring his memory it is but doing the barest duty it owes to itself. Sir Ramakrishna's life of simple piety and noble ideals his unswerving allegiance to truth, his exalted character, and last but not the least his life-long dedication to scholarship and learning will ever remain the cherished possession of the community from which he sprang as of the country at large. Sir Ramakrishna died full of years and full of honour. This meeting which regards his life-work as full of inspiration and noble guidance to succeeding generations of his own countrymen, offers its deepest sympathy and condolences to the members of his family in their great loss and sorrow."

The meeting authorised the chairman to convey the resolution to the son of the late Dr. Bhandarkar. The great services rendered by the deceased savant to Sanskrit scholarship, and the cause of social and religious reform, were dwelt upon by several speakers at the meeting. A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the proceedings.

ANTI-MALARIAL CONFERENCE.

GOVERNMENT'S SUGGESTIONS.

A meeting of the Improvement Trust was held on Monday Mr. R. H. A. Delvis presiding, when the following letter written by Government to the Corporation about the adoption of anti-malarial measures was considered. The letter stated:

"This question has for a considerable period been engaging the serious attention of Government. As early as 1911 they published an exhaustive report prepared by Dr. Charles A. Bentley of an investigation into the causes of malaria in the City and suggesting the measures necessary for its control. It is regrettable, however, that Dr. Bentley's recommendations have not so far been adopted in their entirety, or at least have not been followed for a sufficiently long consecutive period. Government are advised that the time is now ripe for re-opening the campaign. In this connection I am to point out that, besides being a long standing local grievance of all classes of citizens, malaria in Bombay has now become a question of international importance. The crews and passengers on certain ships berthed in the docks in the months of September and October 1924 suffered from severe outbreaks of malaria during their subsequent voyages to England. The Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India recently drew the attention of the Health Officer of the Port of Bombay and the Director of Public Health to the Government of Bombay to the outbreaks of the disease on board the 'Macedonia', 'Delta', 'China', and 'Unvolosi'. Such occurrences naturally attract a considerable amount of attention from public health authorities and shipping concerns outside India, Government are hopeful that the amendment in section 381 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, proposed by the Corporation, will, if it becomes law facilitate action to mitigate the evil. However much remains to be done, and it appears advisable to appoint a permanent committee, representing the various interests concerned in the Town and Island of Bombay to deal with the situation and having expert officers under it to combat malaria in all the areas administered by them.

It is suggested that the Board of Health may be made to function as this Committee and Government are considering the desirability of reconstituting the Board in consultation with the authorities concerned. In the meantime they desire that a conference may be convened under your Presidentship consisting of the following:—

President of the Corporation (Chairman); 3 Members elected by the Corporation; Health Officer of the Municipality; Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay; Director of Public Health for the Government of Bombay; Health Officer of the Port of Bombay; Representatives of the Military authorities; Development Department's Improvement Trust; and Port Trust, to discuss the ways and means of carrying out the recommendations of Dr. Bentley, to consider the question of apportionment of the cost thereof, and to make the necessary recommendations.

It was decided to ask the Chairman to represent the Improvement Trust on the Committee.

DADABHAI "A TRUE MAHATMA."

INDIA'S DUTY.

At the public meeting on Saturday held under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Justice Kajiji in celebration of the Centenary of the birth of Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji, Mr. Rustam B. Paymaster in the course of a long speech said:—

It was no exaggeration to say, it was not marring the beauty of the religion, to say that Dr. Dadabhai was a second Zoroaster sent to India to make the Sun of righteousness and of India's future progress shine more and more by means of pure thought, speech and pure deeds. Indian students ought to try and practice that creed whatever their religious sentiments might be.

Mr. Paymaster said that ever since the introduction of English education in India, in Dadabhai was produced a real Mahatma. They have known one Mahatma who had presided over the previous day's large gathering, but really speaking he might be considered Mahatma the Second, the very first Mahatma during the last century being Dadabhai Naoroji, who, instead of being called Dr. Dadabhai should rightly be called Mahatma Dadabhai, or Mahatma the First, the Guru of Ghandhiji.

Here was the greatest Parsee produced in India ever since the arrival of the Zoroastrians on Indian soil more than a thousand years ago.

In a gathering mainly of students that evening it would be useful to refer to the extreme modesty and simplicity of character of Mahatma Dadabhai. The speaker's father had the honour of being Dadabhai's pupil in the old Elphinstone Institution, and the former used to tell him that when Dadabhai was appointed the first Indian Professor, he did not give up teaching the most elementary class of students in the vernacular department. Dadabhai used to sit by their side and give them intellectual training as also moral, by his own example. Dadabhai did not consider it in any way degrading to teach children, a great professor though he was.

DADABHAI'S "MADNESS".

After referring to the other public services of Dadabhai Mr. Paymaster spoke of what he called the "Seven years' war" that Dadabhai had waged in England with a view to entering the House of Commons. Even his friends in the beginning of his campaign characterised it as "mad" at least at his age. They could hardly realise that members of an English constituency would exercise the great privilege they enjoyed of voting candidates for the historic House of Commons in favour of one whom an Ex-Minister had called a "Black Man", leaving a member of their own constituency, community and creed Dadabhai however knocked and knocked with the persistence of a youth for seven years at the sacred portals of the House of Commons and finally got them opened in favour of himself and of Indians although through an indirect channel. He did not despair of defeat which he had before His perseverance should serve as a lesson to the youths of his country.

Concluding, Mr. Paymaster said the best thing the youth of India could do was to emulate his example. If one young man imbued with true patriotic motives were to come forward, and, if in this way, there were only 100 earnest and self-denying volunteers produced by this country then the whole face of their dear Mother-land would be changed in five years, and they would have Swaraj or in fact anything they wanted for the good of Bharatmata.

OLD FRIENDS ON THE SCENE.

"OUR CABARET."

The Excelsior Theatre was crowded last night when Reginald Selleck opened the farewell-season of "Our Cabaret" on their return tour.

The company consists of eight artists, gay, sprightly hard-working and, let us add successful. The show is professedly frivolus, and it is more difficult to be frivilous than to be didactic. The Company has this advantage, that on the eve of a short holiday-season, the public are inclined to welcome things that are buoyant and burlesque. The honours of the night should be divided among Selleck, Muriel Varna and Frank Milne. The last individual reminds us of Charles Mason, the icy humourist who entertained us early in the year. Muriel Varna appeared at her best in her comedy-performance when she yearned for "some cross-eyed, bandy-legged one for me". The "Night in Shanghai" was a splash of tense acting in which art and athletics were combined in equal proportion. We rather liked the "Military Episode", but the whole company came out at their best in the howling absurdity there a whole troupe of performers rendered their rehearsal and their first night in screaming contrast. "I like a little bit better than the lot" was a good swinging catch-song; the jest about "tonsils backfiring" was distinctly original; the rage of "encore" when Reginal Selleck and Madge Carter appeared together was answered with due response. Very good altogether.

It is not a mighty classic show, is the performance of "Our Carbaret"; but it is good, entertaining, quite well-worth-the-money, and for a holiday week their changes of programme are adequate and attractive.

KARNATAK P. C. C.

The Secretary, Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee, wires from Gadag:—

A special meeting of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee will be held at Gadag, on the 13th instant, at 4 p.m. to make a final recommendation to the Reception Committee for the Presidentship of the Cawnpore Congress. Members are requested to attend.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay is to visit Ahmedabad on the 15th instant and will stay there three days. The Millowners' Association has unanimously passed a resolution to present an address to His Excellency.

Their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians will arrive in Bombay by the s.s. "Ranpura" on Friday next. Their Majesties will disembark at the Ballard Pier. Their arrival will be public.

RAINFALL AT COLABA

STATIONS	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 7th Sept 1925.		Total since 1st June, 1925		June 1st to 7th Sept. 1923		1924	
	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.
Colaba Point	0	15	44	79	59	19	11	71
Fort	0	14	...		61	41	18	68
Esplanade			..					
J. J. Hospital	0	58	48	36	..		49	00
Cumbala Hill								
Kemp & Co								
Bom. Vety. Col								
Parel								

IBN SAUD AND IMAM OF YEMEN

A TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP

REFORMING SPIRIT IN ARABIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ADEN, Aug. 30.

On Saturday the 22nd instant the British aeroplanes flew towards the Audali district in Southern Arabia for attacking the Zaidia, the soldiers of the Imam of Sana. On reaching the spot near Al-Kor, the camp of Audali was mistaken for that of the enemies. The result of the attack was, therefore, contrary to the wishes of the aerial attackers, who killed one of the Audali men and an ox on a field near the camp of the soldiers. The Zaidies are reported to have become all the more defiant after this mistake on the part of the air raiders.

THE IMAM AND IBN SAUD.

About a month ago I reported the impossibility of Ibn Saood becoming a friend of Imam Yehya of Yemen owing to disparity of religious beliefs; but I am surprised to receive information from Yemen, and corroborated by the public of Aden, that these two great Arabian Kings seem to be making ahead with many reforms, and that a Treaty of friendship and alliance has been concluded between the two potentates. The text of the treaty is not known yet.

It is further stated that the Imam has purchased a small warship in order to cruise the ports recently acquired by the Imam on the Red Sea, and is carrying out many innovations in the administration of the country. Fanaticism is gradually losing ground in Yemen. The installation of the Wireless Telegraphy is complete and the wealth of the Imam knows no bounds.

Ibn Saood performed the Haj this year with great reverence and has promised to observe the rites and beliefs of the various sects. In so doing he will resile from the policy that was adopted by his grandfather in the year 1801. And in a great measure this is the reason why Ibn Saood and the Imam have become reconciled. We pray for the union of these two great reformers of Southern Arabia, and hope this union will be a bliss for all the Muslims of the World.

THE HAJ.

The number of pilgrims this year was about 150,000, the majority of whom belonged to Jazirat-el-Arab, especially Nejd, Asir and Yemen, and include many from other parts of the world, particularly India.

The Haj was performed with great reverence and there was no alarming news about highway robbery or tribal feuds, quarrel with a trader or salesman. Moslems were seen everywhere exchanging brotherly affections and communal salutations. Water was available plentifully and justice reigned supreme, which was seen in the dealing with salesmen, camelmen, the payment of Motawefs and at all stages. Everyone raised his hands with supplications for the welfare of Sultan Abdul Aziz Ibn Saood, who made all possible arrangements for the comforts of the Hajis and for their general sanitation in order to guard against outbreak of epidemic. No cheating with regard to weights and measures could be practised owing to the strictness of the administration. Prices of commodities were kept to a moderate level. The routes between Mecca and the coasts or the interior were quite safe. The Bedouins who met the Hejaz, in great or small number, treated them with all courtesy. All this was due to the powerful authority of Ibn Saood, and his desire for the welfare of the guests on the sacred soil of Mecca. The inhabitants of Mecca declared that such a peaceful Haj was never performed in the history of Mecca.

OBITUARY.

Mr. Kaley, the Sanitary Inspector of the Health Department, Aden, suddenly died on the 29th instant, from haemorrhage and was cremated at the Crater burning ghat. We sympathise with the young widow whom he brought from Poona hardly eight months ago.

The Hon. Secretary of the Poona Depressed Classes Mission Society writes that the Western India Turf Club, Poona, has paid Rs. 500/- as a donation to the Depressed Classes Mission Society, Poona and Mr. P. W. Haigh, M.A., I.C.S., Collector, Poona, has also promised an annual contribution of Rs. 50/-.—A. P.

In memory of the late Deshabandhu C. R. Das, a home for poor Hindu children was opened at Kulathur (Travancore) on the 17th ultimo by Swamy Swayom Prakasa Yogini Ammal, the Originator of the Hindu Mahilamanniram, Trivandrum.

NEW YORK & LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC QUOTATIONS.

(From Cotton Telegraphic Information Service

Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

7th September, 1925.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1925.

IMPERIAL BANK INQUISITION

We are distressed to hear of certain acts of erratic vindictiveness that have followed the recent lecture of Professor K. T. Shah before the Association of the Indian Staff of the Imperial Bank. Professor Shah spoke on the "Nationalisation of Indian Banking", a subject he was competent to expound with authority. It would seem that the big-wigs of the Imperial Bank did not relish the contents of the lecture, and in order to ease their temper, they called upon the office-bearers of the Association to express their regret over the choice of the lecturer and the nature of the lecture. The president and vice-president of the Association apologised on behalf of the delinquents, but the Secretary, a marked man and a vigorous champion of the staff's interests, has been obliged to resign. More convincing than Professor Shah's arguments in favour of nationalisation, is the attitude of the Bank as betrayed in the incident. We would ask Sir Norcot Warren, whose tenure has been just extended by two years to the pleasure of many Indians, to re-consider the conduct of the authorities and realise the spirit of unreason inspiring their counter-blast to Prof. Shah's reputed heresies. We presume that parts of the argument were unpalatable to the golden guild controlling the destinies of the Bank, but until they are proved to be malicious and untrue, sensitive souls have no right to resent criticism or detect indictable offences in the event. Prof. Shah delivered a set speech, not an impromptu harangue, and after going through its substance critically, we find nothing upon which a gentleman can take umbrage. Prof. Shah's views are well-known; he has the outlook of one who believes in communalised utilities; his opinions are radical and his expression is combative, But we venture to think there is no high treason in the views he expressed in regard to the nationalisation of banking. With special reference to India, he remarked that the control of the banking system by foreign personnel was harmful to the industrial advance of the country. It is a proved fact and a familiar sentiment at which the Imperial Bank bureaucracy cannot cavil. If they think otherwise, it is open to them to inform the public of the fallacy of the indictment. Prof. Shah again pressed the rights of the Indian staff on the criterion of merit. Now, it cannot be denied that careers in the Imperial Bank are determined by the British extraction of candidates, while Indians who are willing to compare their qualifications with the fortunate, are left to crawl up because of their chromatic defects. It is not a feature peculiar to the Imperial Bank. Prof. Shah condemned it, and the point is germane to the question of nationalisation and economy.

The authorities of the Imperial Bank who have held their neo-Spanish inquisition are, it seems, hurt at the remark of the lecturer touching the scale of emoluments set up in India. How dare the Indian staff endure the remark that the managing governors of the Imperial Bank are over-paid? From the victimisation of listeners which has followed the lecture, we would almost remark that the judges are a trifle over-fed and under-bred. What is the truth? Prof. Shah contrasted the emoluments of a managing governor of the Imperial Bank with the salary of the Governor of the Bank of England; the official income of the former is Rs. 10,000 per month while the current takings of the latter are £2,000 per year. The lecturer said that the Governor of the Bank of England, though paid less, was discharging a higher responsibility than the managing governor of the Imperial Bank who reaped more. To make the position a little clearer, Sir Sidney Sitwell, managing governor of the Imperial Bank in London, is paid £8,000 per year which is more than the Prime Minister's Salary. Sir Montague Norman of the Bank of England, a brilliant financier, draws one-fourth of the amount for bearing hundred-times the responsibility. Is not the trait of exploitation clear as crystal? Why should it be reckoned a crime that the Indian staff listened to the exposition of this enomaly? If Sir Sidney Sitwell leaves his purple job and seeks a place in the City, he would realise what he, apart from his fortuituous connection with the Imperial Bank, is worth in London. The authorities of the Imperial Bank have in harassing the Indian staff who listened to the facts, put softly and decorously by Prof. Shah, illustrated the Caliban-rage in front of the mirror.

Prof. Shah is, however, able to take care of himself, and we would therefore put in a word of advice to the Imperial Bank on the sporting assumption that he uttered insufferable treason. It is a pity that some of the office-bearers of the Association raised the white-flag at the first whisper of intimidation, when it was their duty to convict those who bullied them of the folly of their wrong. Let that pass. Prof. Shah was announced as the lecturer and the fact was notified in the papers. The authorities of the Bank did not issue any of their thunderbolts. Six months previously, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas had addressed the Association and all was well. Assuming that Prof. Shah was uncompromisingly censorious, how are the authorities in order as they choose listeners for vicarious punishment? Sir Purshottamdas gave sleek advice to the employees enjoining them to work harder—while some of them were actually sweating more than ten hours a day. The listeners were not awarded either bonus or promotion for imbibing that counsel. Sir Norcot Warren was in episcopal form, that was all. Now a speaker attacks certain manifest abuses of the Bank instead of telling the audience loyalty to work harder. And lo and behold, the listeners are brought in for humiliation. If the authorities had a particle of fairplay, they would have answered the criticisms of Prof. Shah instead of compelling inoffensive people to perform a variant of Colonel Frank Johnson's Salaaming order. The injustice of the course is so clear that we would ask Sir Norcot Warren to repair the wrong done to the Association. We understand that clemency alone saved the supposed offenders from greater degradation, but it is all a gross and misdirected form of retort to specific criticisms. The authorities of the Bank should be as much ashamed of their arbitrary excesses as the Indian subordinates who meekly compromised their self-respect without resistance. But it is up to the stronger party to make the greater reparation.

ECONOMICS AND CULTURE.

In the current number of the "Modern Review", Rabindranath Tagore has offered at length some criticisms on the place of the Charkha in the national movement of to-day. The Poet is a cultural force and few will take exception to his contention that knowledge should not be subordinated to the dull and drab routine of life or that in a programme of economic amelioration spontaneity of endeavour and instinctive human joys should not be sacrificed. But if there is a cant of the Charkha cult, there is an equally great cant of the anti-Charkha cult. There is no reason why the opponents of the Charkha should claim all the virtues of independence and thinking for themselves and attribute all the slavish temperament to those who have the misfortune to believe in the efficacy or the benefits of Khaddar. It is a little difficult at first to discover the specific objections or arguments on which the Poet opposes the Charkha cult since his article abounds in personal anecdotes, satirical analogies and emotional generalisations which obscure the central issue. But so far as we are able to discern, the Poet's opposition is based on cultural rather than on strictly economic grounds. The roots of national poverty, the Poet feels, lie embedded in the national lack of vitality rather than in any external causes so that no extraneous cure is, in his opinion, adequate. There were foreign powers before the British who conquered India even when spinning was a national industry and hence argues the Poet home-spun thread is no panacea for national ills. Moreover, it is wrong to glorify manual labour particularly after the advance of science. We trust we have fairly summed up the main points of indictment by the Poet.

Now though it is profoundly true to say that the root-cause of national penury is the lack of national vitality, we fear the Poet overlooks the economic forces which go to build up a nation's vitality. Unless we believe in sheer fatalism, our national degradation must have some social cause capable of being remedied by social endeavour. Lack of national vitality is due not to the original sin but to the impact of alien domination which stunts and dwarfs the growth of our race. If to spin is an external conformity, all political and economic activities are also extraneous: not even a poet can now-a-days convey his thoughts except through the external medium of the printing-press. The importance attached to economic bondage in modern India is the result not merely of the vastly greater strength of economic forces in the world to-day but also of the peculiar method by which India has been conquered. That conquest was not by a military but by an economic penetration and the curious admixture of a trading corporation gradually converting itself into a political State shows how the State in India is an expression of economic power. As administration and exploitation go hand-in-hand, Manchester is only another aspect of that capitalist Imperialism which we call the bureaucracy. To see that the impulse of Indian nationalism is devoted to economic palliative is, therefore, not surprising. Gandhiji has intuitively perceived what Dadabhai and others had observed before that the economic bondage of India is the basis of British power. Hence its significance for Swaraj. The Poet pours scorn on the notion of the dignity of labour. The phrase has undoubtedly been abused but it contains a valuable modicum of truth which in the present condition of India needs to be emphasised. It is true that man does not live by bread alone but he cannot dispense with the baker. The Poet looks to science and machinery to liberate men from mechanical toil: a laudable aspiration when viewed in a long perspective. Yet is the Poet certain that machinery has emancipated the mass of men from physical drudgery or that science has enhanced the dignity of labour? In respect of cultural values—with which the Poet is really concerned—it has even deprived the craftsman of the joy of creating the whole product of his labour. If the work of making a tiny part of a commodity is less monotonous and has some higher "moral significance" than that of spinning the whole yarn-produce, we are not aware of it. It is, indeed, easy to ridicule the Charkha as a supplementary vocation for agriculturists during leisure but those who do so should devise a lucrative and practicable industry as an alternative for the rural population of India. We may deride Gandhiji's millenium. But his cult of the Charkha does not mean more sovereigns in the pockets of the capitalist or the landlord; it means more bread to the hungry, more clothes for people shivering with cold, it means for the masses co-operation, independence, self-respect.

Notes of the Day.

Turkey and Iraq.

The Council of the League of Nations has referred the Mosul question to a sub-committee. Meanwhile it is significant that British public opinion is not quite enthusiastic about Mr. Amery's retort to the Turkish case which the faithful and impartial Reuter has described as "masterly." It is evidently "masterly" because, in characteristic British fashion, it seeks to camouflage a selfish object under the mask of a disinterested desire to train the people of Iraq in the art of governing themselves. Britain, according to Mr. Amery, is willing to accept the "White Man's burden" in Mesopotamia for a further term of twenty-five years and the services of the Lord Chancellor have been requisitioned to stampede the indifferent British public into compliance. Lord Cave has been drawing on his vivid imagination to picture the dire consequences that will follow if Iraq "is abandoned to her fate." But why should any such consequences follow? Nationalist Turkey has made it abundantly clear that she has no imperialistic ambitions and no desire to suppress the national aspirations of the Arabs. She has no designs either on Palestine, the Hedjaz or Mesopotamia. Mosul belongs to her and her claim to it is justified by political, ethnological and historical considerations. If Mosul is retroceded to her there is nothing to prevent a mutual friendly arrangement being arrived at between her and Iraq which will be of lasting benefit to both. But such an arrangement is not possible so long as a third Power is in military occupation of Mesopotamia and thus prevents the expressions of genuine desires of the Arabs.

A Matter for Enquiry.

A curious case has been brought to our notice. A respectable Mahomedan Arab citizen and his wife were put up before a bench of Honorary Magistrates the other day on a charge of having committed an offence under Sec. 294 of the Indian Penal Code, viz., doing an obscene act in a public place. The allegation was that the gentleman and his wife were found by two mounted police constables doing an indecent act on the public road at Hornby Vellard. They were arrested and taken to the police station, but were subsequently released on bail. At the police station the accused gave their explanation, which ought to have been the end of the case, but in spite of this explanation, the case was taken to the Police Court where the charge fizzled out and the learned Honorary Magistrates discharged both the accused. In their defence the accused stated that on the night in question they had gone out for a drive and were resting in their car at Hornby Vellard when they had a slight altercation with the mounted constables on duty there which ended in their being arrested on the foul charge. It is inconceivable that any one except the Police would believe on the doubtful testimony of two policemen that a respectable Mahomedan couple would be guilty of committing the offence with which they were charged. The night when the offence was alleged to have been committed was a dark one; the accused are stated to have been sitting in a closed motor car (the hood being up) and the mounted policemen were on horse back. It passes one's comprehension how the policemen could have seen what they alleged had taken place in the motor car unless they were possessed of supernatural power. The police admitted that the accused were husband and wife and that they were members of a respectable Arab family. They must have known or would have known on even cursory enquiries that very strict *purdah* is observed in their family. They, therefore, ought to have realised the grave nature of the charge they were making against respectable individuals on the policemen's testimony, which as would be seen from Magistrates' judgment, was not worth much. It is amazing that, in view of all these facts, the case should have been taken to the Court and the gentlemen and the lady (a *purdah* lady) subjected to the humiliation of standing in the Court to answer an atrocious charge.

A Home for Fallen Women.

When Gandhiji recently visited Orissa, one of the numerous addresses presented to him was by the Anathashrama at Cuttack. This institution, one of the few of its kind, was founded in 1919 at the time of the great famine under the patronage of Lala Hansraj, the well-known leader of the Arya Samaj, who had deputed a relief mission to Orissa In the beginning it used to protect poor and helpless orphans by providing them with food and shelter but later it undertook the work of providing relief for fallen and outcasted women. It is largely an unexplored sphere of social work though it is an essential adjunct to vigilance activities and rescue-work. The Cuttack Anathashram takes in not only prostitutes but also widows who may have suffered a lapse and maintains them for a year. These women are either the victims of men's lust or of social circumstances. But while the men who cause their fall are looked upon as leading "gay lives," their victims are condemned to the miserable underworld of society with no opportunities of escape or rehabilitation. Every big city has, in the late Mr. Stead's phrase, a modern Babylon of its own and we need at least one Anathashrama in every town for the salvaging and uplift of unfortunate women.

A Telegraph Office for Ambaji.

Ambaji is an important place of pilgrimage about a hundred miles from Abu Road and thousands of pilgrims, we understand, visit the place nearly all the year round. The pilgrims include a large number of the educated class from various cities, numerous merchants from Bombay, Ahmedabad and other business centres, and several princes from Kathiawar. All these pilgrims are subjected to a great deal of inconvenience for want of a telegraph office at the place. For months past they have been asking for an office but the authorities do not seem to have paid any heed to their request. We trust the Director-General Posts and Telegraphs to move in the matter now at least without any further delay and open a combined Post and Telegraph Office at such a popular resort.

LASCARS & SEA-MEN'S STRIKE.

(BY C. F. ANDREWS)

(Special to the "Bombay Chronicle")

One of the most serious situations has arisen owing to the threatened despatch of Indian lascars to take the part as 'black-legs' in the place of the sea-men who have struck work in South Africa, and in this way to be used by the employers against the seamen in order to break their strike against a reduction of wages.

Let it be clearly understood that the sea-men have struck work for one condition only, viz., that their wages should not be reduced below a living wage. They contend that the terrible hardships that they have to suffer and the risk of their lives in storms and syphoons and hurricanes necessitate a living wage and the protection of their wives and children at home during their absence. Every right-minded and thoughtful person will sympathise with such ideals as these; and if in self-protection they refuse to go on working at a lower wage on board the great steam-ships of Companies, who have been making large dividends and profits, then it is not for the leisured classes who sit at home and run no risk at all to condemn them for refusing to work at a lower wage in order to increase the profits of the ship-owners and shipping companies.

Reaction on Indian Cause.

Whatever may be thought, however, concerning the rights and wrongs of the seamen's strike itself, no sensible person can doubt that the bringing in of another class of sea-men, belonging to another race, called Indian lascars, in order to break the original strike and force the sea-men who have struck work to accept lower wages is an act on the part of the Shipping Companies which will stir up racial hatred and passions to no small degree and complicate the political situation of the world. The South African Indian Congress have very rightly and wisely cabled at once their protest to India and the rest of the world against this action of the shipping companies, and they are able being on the spot, and at close quarters, to know what is going on and to understand instinctively and immediately the serious harm which is certain to be done by the encouragement of such a policy of trying in India labour on behalf of the shipping companies.

Already the situation in South Africa is serious enough. Already the race hatred against the Indians is incredibly bad. Already the Indians have been driven from pillar to post, and their cup of misery and bitterness is very nearly full. But if the news which the telegrams from Bombay have published of the recruiting of 700 lascars who have been shipped off to South Africa to break the strike is really true, then, indeed, the cup of misery will completely overflow, and there will be no hope whatever of any lessening of the race hatred between the white and the Indian races in South Africa. The Labour Party in South Africa, to whom an appeal has just been made in London to meet the Indian delegates of the Indian Trades Union Congress, in order to find some way out of the present dead-lock, will be entirely helpless to press their point if such news reaches them from Bombay, and their resentment will add to their dislike to deal with the Indian question. They will use this action on the part of the Indian lascars in India itself if the news is confirmed as a weapon to destroy the rights of the Indian residents in South Africa.

A Warning.

One further point needs to be carefully considered. The immigration of Indians to South Africa is strictly prohibited and the law of South Africa which is formulated in the Immigration Restriction Act leave no uncertainty on this point. Gen-Smuts own regulations, refusing to admit any Indian at all on economic grounds, are still in force. Yet, in the face of all these regulations and restrictions, the South African Government would obviously cancel its own laws and make light of its own rules and regulations if it took this step of inviting Indian Labour in order to help the capitalist steamship companies in this present strike. Could any position be more humiliating than this? When Indians wished to go on lawful business to South Africa and wished to land there for perfectly legitimate and honest purposes, they were prevented immediately by the strictest Government regulations. But now it is proposed to ask the Government of South Africa itself to introduce Indians in order to break the sea-men's strike. Indian lascars are to be welcomed into South African ports, and 700 of them are said to be shipped off at once without a moment's consideration, for this dishonourable purpose.

After writing this article for the Press, the welcome news has come that the Indian lascars have been detained and that Genreal Hertzog has given his word that they would not be allowed to be taken on board the ships in Durban or Capetown harbours in order to break the strike. But the very fact that such things have been proposed should put us on our guard and warn us betimes of what is still not unlikely to happen, if not at this time and manner, then at some other time and in some other way no less disastrous and disgraceful.

"ENTIRELY FALSE."

IBNE SAUD'S CATEGORICAL DENIAL.

READY TO SACRIFICE ALL FOR MEDINA'S SAFETY.

TOWN NOT CAPTURED; ONLY SURROUNDED

NO ARTILLERY SENT.

The following private radio from is received from Sultan Ibne Saud:—

"Your telegram received. We Have surrounded in order to compel from the enemy channel entirely so that the buildings and the citizens Holy Mosques at Medina just as we never allow any occurence which We are ready to sacrifice our souls Medina and its Holy Places. Please that there is no truth in our enemies' propaganda.

"SULTAN IBNE SAUD."

"WORK OF MISCHIEF-MONGERS."

DELHI, September 6.

Maulana Shaukat Ali, President, Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay. Kifaytullah President Jamiat-ul-Ulema, Delhi, Safar Ali Khan. Editor, "Zamindare, Moham. Ali Khan. Editor, "Comrade" and "Hamdard" have sent the following cable to His Excellency Sirdar Sipah. Prime Minister to His Excellency Zokaral Mulk:—Prime Minister, Teheran.

Thank God the report regarding holy Medina bombardment and damage to the Prophet's mosque and dome proved false. Replying to the Khilafat Committee's telegraphic enquiries, the Supreme Muslim Council. Jerusalem, denied bombardment. Egypt though immediately telegraphed did not confirm the reports widely current, but he was glad to think this does not mean they were true. He confirmed Ibne-Saud issued a categorical denial, through his Cairo Agent, stating that only Shareefan troops at Salkh had bombarded. The whole affair seems to be the work of mischief-mongers anxious to discredit Muslim workers, create dissensions among brother Muslims and invite non-Muslim intervention, though forbidden by the holy Prophet on death-bed. Khilafat pilgrims took solemn pledges from Ibne-Saud regarding the safety of the Prophet's holy tomb, and other sacred places in Medina, and the promise of rebuilding mosques inadvertently damaged or demolished near Mecca by Najdi tribesmen, the hailing off of holy persons' graves and leaving the restoration of domes to the decision of a World Muslim Conference, representing all Muslim sects and countries. We trust Persian brothers will assist in holding speedily the World Conference at Mecca."

ANOTHER CABLE FROM JERUSALEM.

LUCKNOW, Sept. 7.

Following cable received yesterday by Mr. M. H. Kidwai, M.L.A., from the President of the Supreme Muslim Council, Jerusalem, gives some more details about the bombardment of Medina.

"Nejdieh attacked Medina since 10th Moharrum and destroyed the *Kubbat* of Sayedna Hamza, three kilometres from the city. Some bullets discharged by Nejdieh hit the dome of the Holy Prophet's tomb. There is no fresh news for a fortnight.'.

The telegram received by Maulana Shaukat Ali which appeared in the Press some days earlier was from the same source.—A. P.

PERSIA INTENDS SENDING TROOPS

The following is the translation of the telegram received by Messrs. Haji Sultan ali Shushtary & Co., from Mount-tujjar the president of the Chamber of Commerce Teheran:—

You have heard about the bombardment by Wahabis of the sacred tomb of the Prophet Mohamed and holy shrines. The Persian Government intends to send troops Musalmans of India should not hesitate to sacrifice their wealth and lives. Wire their feelings.

WAGE-SLAVERY

FINAL STRUGGLE

TRADE UNION CONGRESS OPENS.

LONDON, Sept. 7.

Proposals of a Gigantic Labour Alliance coupled with the shadows threatening to beclout the relationships of several big industries promise to provide a momentous session of the Trade Union Congress which opened at Scarborough. Mr. Swales, in his presidential address, referred to the increasing seriousness of the economic and social conditions during the past year and dwelt on the soundness with which the Trade Union movement had emerged from the period of crisis without a parallel since 1920. He urged the employers who think that organised workers can still further be driven back to take a warning therefrom and declared that the demonstration of solidarity of the Trade Union movement in connection with the miners' struggle had given hope to the whole movement. He drew attention to the trend of amalgamation shown by the fact that there was fifteen per cent reduction in the number of separate Unions in five years. He demanded extension of trade with Russia and expressed sympathy with the workers' struggles in India and China and regretted that the International front was not yet being secured, though differences between Amsterdam and Moscow were small. He concluded by declaring that the new phase of development which was worldwide had entered on the next and, probably, the last stage—that of revolt. He appealed to the workers in the solidarity movements to be prepared with machinery and men for the final struggle to destroy wage-slavery.—Reuter.

LEAGUE ASSEMBLY MEETS.

"HOPE, VENTURE, PERSEVERE," WATCHWORD.

LONDON, Sept. 7.

Geneva.—Festive appearance characterises the city on the occasion of the opening of the sixth Assembly of the League of Nations. Hotels are crowded and flags of all nations are fluttering in brilliant sunshine. Trains are arriving packed with the delegates and sightseers.

Approaches to the Assembly Hall were thronged and the galleries themselves were packed when the Assembly met.

M. Painleve in his presidential address solemnly affirmed France's respect for the League and her unreserved acceptance of the principle of arbitration. He foreshadowed continuation of the discussions on arbitration, security and disarmament, a policy which can only be carried out in the course of time by patient and constant endeavour. He paid a tribute to America's unofficial co-operation with the League and hoped to see Germany also join. He concluded, amid cheers, by expressing the opinion that nothing should discourage their efforts for peace. The words "hope, venture, persevere" should hover over the proceedings of the Assembly as the invisible spirit inspiring confidence.—Reuter.

"DISTINGUISHED" ARRIVALS AT GENEVA.

LONDON, Sept. 6.

Geneva.—Record crowds are arriving here to hear the debates of the sixth Assembly of the League of Nations, and hotels are being filled to their utmost capacity. The latest arrivals include the Maharajah of Patiala and the Indian Delegation. Mrs. Wilson, wife of the late President Wilson, has also arrived. She will attend the opening ceremony.

OPENING SPEECH TO BE BROADCAST.

Wireless has been installed in the Hall of the Assembly from where M. Painleve will to-morrow broadcast his opening speech which the principal stations in Europe are arranging to pick up and relay to their respective countries.—Reuter's Special.

PRINCE'S PETITION TO LEAGUE.

LONDON, Sept. 6.

Geneva.—Prince Malikcamber has submitted a petition to the Secretary-General of the League for the recognition of his Assyro-Chaldean nationality. The Prince states in the petition that Assyrians and Chaldeans desire to be grouped as a united people and return to their pacified country.

It is pointed out in this connection that Mr. Amery in his statement, last week, alluded to the position of Assyrians, and urged their incorporation in Iraq by the rectification of the frontier.—Reuter.

LEAGUE'S AGENDA.

LONDON, Sept. 6.

Geneva.—The agenda of the sixth Assembly of the League of Nations contains 25 items including questions of Arbitration, Security and the reduction of armaments, but the session is expected to be less agitated than last year.—Reuter.

LEAGUE & MOSUL.

LONDON, Sept. 6.

Geneva.—The League Committee of three on Mosul has already started work, but is not likely to report under a week owing to its heavy task.—Reuter.

INDORE LETTER.

AHLIYABAI ANNIVERSARY

SAINTS' INVASION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Sept. 2.

Ahliyabai, the Maharattha heroine, was the ancestress of the present Maharaja of Indore, and ruled from 1767 to 1795. The 18th instant was the anniversary day of this remarkable lady who has immortalised herself in Indian history not only by her pious and philanthropic actions and cosmopolitan charity, but also by her admirable statesmanship. She was a strict ruler and severely punished her intriguing officers. The Diwan Gangadhar Rao Chandra Chuda got himself imprisoned because he joined hands with the wily Raghoba Dada at Poona and conspired against her. By tact and shrewdness she compelled Raghoba to return to Poona without fighting with her. Tukoji Rao Holkar who was in no way related to her was her commander-in-chief and she made him succeed her to the Gadi because he was an able person in preference to her own kinsmen. She was a model ruler and made a name for herself for administration of justice and she was able to discriminate her friends and foes among her officers. She reformed criminal tribes of Bhils and Gonds in the Nerbudda Valley. She encouraged industry, and helped the Maheshwar weavers who earned a reputation for themselves as the renowned manufacturers of "saris" in Central India. Indore State subjects had been celebrating the anniversary of this noble queen for a decade. The State observes a general holiday. Since last year through the exertions of Rao Bahadur Bhajikar, Diwan of Dewas State, the anniversary day is observed throughout the Maharattha country. This year the celebration took place not only at Indore but at Poona, Bombay, Malvan, Sholapur, Sangli, Dhulia, Agola, Kolhapur and several other places. Commemoration meetings were held in honour of Shri Ahliyabai throughout Maharashtra where she is regarded as a Devi—a veritable goddess. There were religious ceremonies at Indore in Gopal Mandir in the morning which was followed by the feeding of the poor. A gathering of students was held in the Royal Theatre where school-boys and girls had competitive speechs in Marathi and Hindi. In the afternoon the Town Hall was crowded by ladies and gentlemen. H. H. the Maharaja, the Heir-Apparent, the Maharanis with the Dowager Maharani were present. After music and songs Sirdar Kibe addressed the meeting thanking several associations who had co-operated with the committee in making the celebration a success. Sir Hukumchand who was the president of this year's committee spoke in Hindi. Pangarkar Boowa also addressed in Marathi. Hari Bhakt Das Gano Boowa performed a specially composed kirtan on the pure life of Ahliyabai. After the recital of "Arti" and garlanding Ahliyabai's picture it was carried from the dais of the Town Hall to a palanquin and carried in procession throughout the city of Indore. H. H. the Maharaja and the Prince helped in lifting the palanquin. There was the usual military escort which attended the pageant. Several officers including Rao Bahadur Bhajekar of Dewas State took part in the celebration. I hear Sir Hukumchand, the multi-millionaire, Marwari banker of Indore, is thinking of making a present of a marble statue of Devi Ahliyabai to Indore city.

INVASION OF INDORE BY SAINTS.

Besides Shri Madhonath Maharaj of Nasik there are Das Gano Maharaj and Pangarkar Mumukshu Maharaj at Indore. Shri Madhonath is staying in Yeshwant Niwas Palace and the remaining saintly persons are visiting the Maharaja often and are going to stay at Indore for some time. Shri Madhonath Maharaja recently prophesied that the world is threatened with a dire calamity and that human kind is doomed to destruction! Indorians are glad to find such holy persons near them and sincerely expect that Shri Madhainath Maharaj, Shri Das Gano and Pangarkar will all combine to keep undesirable elements at arms' length from H. H. the Maharaja Saheb.

Rao Bahadur Narayan Prasad, the old Diwan of H. H. the Maharaja Tukoji Rao Pawar of Dewas, has undertaken to establish a Gurukul boarding institution for the education of boys and through the liberality of H. H. the Maharaja Holkar secured a good site for the same. H. H. the Maharaja Dewas has issued his proclamation prohibiting the slaughter of animals on Dassera day. H. H. deserves praise for this humanitarian act and it is hoped that other rulers in Central India will copy his example.

THE BAWLA CASE.

The interest in Bawla case is on the wane in the city of Indore. Busy bodies, however, create a stir as soon as they notice new faces in Indore. About a fortnight ago I heard people say that in Sarapha and Topkhana detectives from Poona were sighted in the city. People connected their names with the Government of Bombay inquiry about which there was Mr. Nariman's interpellation in the Legislative Council of Bombay. There were also serious rumours and all sorts of conjectures when Diwan Bahadur Vijay Raghavachariar came to Indore and visited the Diwan. The dismissal of the petition by the Advocate-General for permission to appeal to the Full Bench of the High Court has caused much disappointment among the friends and relatives of the condemned prisoners. Now everyone is anxiously watching the activities of Sir George Lowndes, Sir John Simon and Mr. T. L. Wilson who are extremely busy in London preparing petitions on behalf of the accused to the Royal Prerogative. Some English journalists have given out that Sir Patrick Hastings, at one time Solicitor-General during the Labour Ministry of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, has been given a brief on behalf of H. H. the Maharaja Holkar to watch the case when it comes for hearing before the Privy Coun-

(Continued on page 10)

CHOICE BEFORE BRITAIN

WILL SHE GRANT OR REJECT?

INDIA'S NATIONAL DEMAND.

NO MORE TUTELEGE UNDER ALIENS.

REFORMS DEBATE IN ASSEMBLY.

The important debate on the Reforms was opened yesterday in the Legislative Assembly, in a packed house, by Sir A. Muddiman who asked the members to accept the Majority Report of the Reforms Enquiry Committee.

Pandit Motilal Nehru, in a spirited speech moved the Nationalist amendment which in the main demanded Self-Determination for India, immediate Provincial autonomy and some responsibility in the Central Government.

Pandit Motilal warned Government that if it continued to cling to the preamble of the Reforms Act, which made Parliament the judge of the measure and time of each advance then good-bye to all co-operation in India.

Pandit Motilal's amendment was strongly supported by the Non-Officials while it was opposed by the official and European members.

(From our Representative.)

SIMLA, Sept. 7.

There was an extraordinary rush of visitors when the Legislative Assembly met to-day to discuss the Muddiman Committee's Report. The attendance of members on the other hand did not show any marked increase. At the question time the Home Member walked into the chamber. Sir Frederick Whyte came to the special box and with the early conclusion of the sitting of the Council of State members of that House packed the gallery to overflow. The secretary read the message that the Council of State had rejected Mr. Patel's Bill to repeal the special enactments. The message was received amidst cries of shame from non-official members.

REFORMS DEBATE.

Sir Alexander Muddiman then rose to move the Assembly to recommend to the Governor-General in Council that he do accept the principle underlying the Majority report of the Reforms Enquiry Committee and that he do give early consideration to detailed recommendations therein contained for improvements in the machinery of Government. He said he had brought forward this resolution to fulfil the pledge of Government and he hoped the House would utilise the opportunity for a discussion in full measure. (hear, hear). The Home Member mentioned the names of members of the committee to show that it was well constituted. He next refreshed the memory of the members by reading the terms of reference which, he said, on the one hand made the enquiry into the defects inherent in the Act unlimited but on the other other distinctly limited the committee's remedies which were not to affect the structure of the Act. "I mention this, because, the committee has been much attacked for not doing what it was not authorised to do." As regards constitutional enquiries these were generally in the nature of a *post mortem* examination because the actors were no longer present, but in the case of his committee it was different. They examined men who had till recently held offices or who were still in office under the Reforms. He publicly acknowledged the assistance rendered to the committee by the witnesses. Unfortunately, the committee presented two reports. "I am moving the House to accept the majority report" (cries "No, No"). The Home Member:—"I said I was only moving (laughter) that the House should accept the minority report." (There was considerable applause, because Sir Alexander Muddiman by slip of tongue mentioned the Minority report instead of majority). Resuming, he said the majority report had made numerous recommendations of varying degrees of importance. The Government of India could not accept all these recommendations, but accepted the principle of the majority recommendations. "I would ask the house that these are valuable suggestions which all practical men should seriously consider (cries of "no no.") The machinery of the Government of India Act is not simple. It is complicated. If I can leave this country with the satisfaction of knowing that I have, in however small a degree facilitated the working of the Act I shall be satisfied that I have done some thing."

NO ROYAL COMMISSION.

Turning to the Minority report, he said the pith of the report was at the tail end. He read out the last paragraph and emphasised that so far as practical politics were concerned the minority wanted a Royal Commission to be appointed at once and emphasised that if wanted automatic provisions for advance. In this respect the Home Member said he could not do better than refer the House to the words of the Viceroy where he referred to the minority report and as a friend of India opined that the issue was only one of time and that if the commission were appointed now it would only result in disappointment. Words from a Viceroy who had been in India for five years would naturally command attention. How much more so when Lord Reading had just returned after intimate touch with the political world in England? "No wiser judge of political affairs and political potentialities, I venture to think, exists in the British empire, and when after his recent contact with political life at home His Excellency gives you this advice I think the House would do well to ponder over it not once but many times." Reverting to the question of a Royal Commission, the Home Member read from the preamble of the Act and emphasised that it did not envisage automatic progress urged by the minority but laid down lines for gradual progress. In the words of the Secretary of State he assured the House that the British were not slaves to dates, but also that the door of acceleration was not open to menace. Still less will it be stormed by violence. The position, therefore, was that while there must be a Statutory Commission in 1929 there might be a Royal Commission earlier. The minority recognised that before any change took place there must be a wider enquiry by a Royal Commission. Now, what would this Royal Commission do? He asked the House to keep in view subsection 2 of section 84 A. This laid down that the commission would examine working of the system of Government, growth of education and development of representative institutions in recommending expansion or restriction of the present system. "When this commission is appointed it will have to consider many things, but the primary thing it will have to consider is the past working of the Act as it now exists. We Government on the one hand and you non-officials on the other will be asked to show how we have worked these institutions, we will have to render an account of our stewardship in respect of opportunities placed in our charge (voices: Whose?). Let us consider as practical men what impression will be made if that enquiry were to be held immediately." They were still in the life of the second Assembly and the local councils while the Council of State had not yet finished its first period. Then again they had only just passed a constitutional landmark as a result of which the President of the House had been elected (applause) He would not wish to rake up old discords, but the fact remained that the first legislatures lacked the element which was now present. In short, they were still developing experience of the second assembly and councils. "What opinion will the commission form on facts and events such as these? Will it be favourable, will it be unfavourable or will it say it can form no opinion? Appeals to Caesar are sometimes dangerous. Only those whose hearts are very clear and stand before the judgment seat with confidence. At the most only four short years remain before that assizes must be assembled and we and you alike would be submitted to the trial." The Home Member felt that greatly unnecessary importance had been attached to the date on which the commission would be appointed "What is really important to my mind is what evidence will you place before it, whenever it is appointed, what answer will you give?

Mr. Jinnah:—A very good answer.

The Home Member:—I am glad to hear my friend say so.

SHIBBOLETH OF COOPERATION.

Continuing, the Home Member said he remembered some years ago when in a country garden in the west of England he saw a sun dial whereon were written words *pereunt et imputantur*. These meant "hours fly away but record remains." "Nearly six years have passed and our proceedings have been written down. Do we wish the next years to pass in the same way? Are we to remain estranged in our attempt to deal with this problem—the greatest problem which has ever presented itself to the human race, for you are building not a constitution for a nation but for a continent—can we afford to stand aside, can we afford to remain, as I sometimes feel we are remaining on the one hand a party trying to storm a fortress and on the other hand, persons defending that fortress, as if their lives depended upon it? Sir, this is not the way in which constitutional progress and constitutional reform can be effected. (Mr. Ranga Iyer: What is the way?) His Excellency Viceroy made an eloquent appeal for co-operation. Now co-operation is not a mere phrase, Co-operation is a course of deliberate conduct."

Mr. Shanmukum Chetty:—On whose part? On the part of all of us.

Mr. C. P. Singh:—It must be mutual.

Continuing the Home Member said, "As I have said the Secretary of State in his speech indicated that constitutional progress might be accelerated on one condition and that I will read to the House. He

(continued on page 10.)

USE OF "TAKLI" IN SCHOOLS.

GANDHIJI'S ADVICE TO LABOURS.

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 6.

Mr. Gandhi met this morning representatives of the local Labour Union and heard their grievances. They complained about the ill-treatment they still received at the hands of their officers and about breakages in yarn owing to the lower quality of cotton. Mr. Gandhi advised them to look to their own faults first and learn some supplementary industry on which they might depend for their maintenance if necessary.

Mr. Gandhi then attended a gathering of students of the labour schools who were sitting spinning yarn on the 'takli'. He expressed satisfaction at seeing them using the "takli" and said that it was a mistake to introduce Charkhas in schools. "Takli" was a simple instrument which could be easily handled by children like a toy. A. P.

decide whether or not it is desirable that any particular offender should be expelled.

MINUTES OF DISSENT.

Messrs. Rafi and Auzam, the only Indian members in the Select Committee have submitted different minutes of dissent. Mr. Mirza Mahomed Rafi in his note of dissent states that the ultimate deciding factor in the matter of expelling an offender is obviously not a commission of a certain crime but the 'act of his having a domicile in Burma or not. Under the circumstances bare justice demands that definite facilities should be given to persons who desire to acquire domicile in this province to do so. Mr. Mahomed Auzam in his note says that the proposed Bill is too drastic a measure. It is also most iniquitous. "As far as I have been able to find out, it has no parallel in the world. The sole object of the Bill is expulsion at any cost. The Bill as amended is still very sweeping and provides for expulsion as well as punishment. Burma is a part of the Indian Empire and I cannot for a moment subscribe to any measure by which one of His Majesty's subjects may be expelled from one part of the Dominion to another". He does not think that there is any analogy between this Bill and the Bengal Goonda Act. Mr. Auzam says, "The Bill is, to say the least, a great aspersion on Indians. It presumes that Indians (for I believe it is aimed against Indians only) are only criminals in this Province. Further this Bill, if passed will have a disastrous effect on the non-Burman traders in Burma."—A. P.

S. AFRICAN STRIKE SITUATION.

LONDON, Sept. 6.

Cape Town.—Owners of the steamer 'Sophocles" decided on an experiment to test the strength of men's feeling, and ordered the vessel to depart, but the "Sophocles" returned shortly afterwards in consequence of the crew intimating their sympathy with strikers. 2,000 passengers for Australia are held up at Cape Town.

The Minister, Mr. Creswell, meets a delegation of strikers to-morrow.—Reuter.

STRIKERS TO BE PROSECUTED.

LONDON, Sept. 6.

Wellington.—Failing the strikers' acceptance of the shipowners' offer to return to work, the authorities have decided to prosecute the former for disregard of their legal contracts.—Reuter.

POPE RECEIVES BOY SCOUTS.

LONDON, Sept. 6.

Rome.—The Pope received and addressed 10,000 Boy Scouts from a dozen different countries at the Vatican, this afternoon. The boys marched past, each bearing a laurel branch, and loudly cheered His Holiness when he retired.—Reuter's Special.

PRINCE AT SANTIAGO.

LONDON, Sept. 7.

Santiago. (Chile).—The Prince of Wales arrived here for five days' stay. Triumphal arches were erected in the streets, which were lined with troops and crowded with people, who lustily cheered the Prince.—Reuter.

EAST AND WEST.

MOROCCAN WAR.

MOSUL REPORT.

BY ARTHUR FIELD.

LONDON, Aug. 13.

The French Foreign Minister, M. Briand, arrived on Monday evening to confer with Mr. Chamberlain, and discuss the Security Pact. At the close he declared he was satisfied.

The "News of the World" August 9th says that M. Caillaux (Finance Minister) insisted on M. Briand keeping off the question of Debts, and confining himself strictly to the Security Pact. M. Briand's draft treaty for "security" would make France arbiter in any dispute between Germany and Poland. It would also permit France to intervene in case of attack on Poland, either by Germany or Russia, without waiting for the authority of the League of Nations. It is hinted that if England will agree to this, France will support England in the Mosul matter before the League of Nations.

Therefore, if M. Briand is really, and not merely academically "satisfied," it is another bad day's work for "liberty and justice."

POOR INNOCENTS.

In the columns of the "Westminster Gazette" of August 10th appears the following report. M. Painleve issued on Sunday evening the conclusion arrived at in the report of Marshal Petain. Referring to the Riff war, the Marshal says "Were attacked unexpectedly, by the most powerful and best armed enemy we have ever encountered in our colonial operations. The Riffs and Djebalas have scattered along the frontier a reserve of 30,000 to 40,000 warriors."

Imagine a bellicose nation, trained in the Great War, being "attacked unexpectedly" by the Riffi! If you *can* imagine it, then try to explain to yourself how an attack could have been "unexpected," after the pushing forward of advanced posts by the French in 1924.

REBELS OR BELLIGERENTS?

There is a fine article in "The Atlantic Monthly" for August by Mr. Sheans, who was in the country last February, upon the Riff and the aims of its leaders. The following contentions are contained in the article.

"Supposing for a moment that the French and Spanish contention of the Riffi being rebels was correct. Grotius states, 'That a monarch might be resisted if the king alienated his kindom or brought it into subjection to another.' There can be no doubt that Moulai Youssif has been a party to the latter.

"In a secret treaty of 1778 France guaranteed the independence, sovereignty and liberty of the United States, after the colonists had achieved successes in the field. . .

"In 1822, Adams replied to the note of the Spanish Minister Anduaga thus:—"In every question relating to the Independence of a Nation two principles are involved, one of right and the other of fact: the former exclusively depending upon the determination of the Nation itself, and the latter resulting from the successful execution of that determination."

France also recognised the Confederates as belligerents.

WHY "REBELS"?

The committee for the defence of the Muslim Riff has exposed the reason why "rebellion" is so harped upon by the European invaders of Morocco. Articles 1 and 2 of the Hague Convention will give the explanation. They would suffice to cause the Riffians to be recognised, not as 'rebels" but as belligerents: but they require that the "people's war" shall "conform with the usages and laws of war." By manufacturing a fable of outrage, the French and Spanish are able to keep medical relief and supplies from being carried to the Riff wounded.

We deny the tables, as we have repeatedly done, and we challenge (as we have unsuccessfully done) proof before a commission of the International Red Cross or the League of Nations. If the burnings alive and gouging of eyes were really believed in by the French and Spanish humanitarians, why should they offer Abdul Kerim the "virtually independent rulership" of his people?

INTERNATIONAL ZONE.

A Reuter telegram appearing in the papers of August 10th announced that the Military Directory of Madrid has been informed by the Spanish Ambassador in London that the British Government has become a party to the recent France Spanish agreement concerning the International Zone at Tangier.

PEACE TERMS.

The "Petit Journal" of August 9th says: "We believe we can say that neither in Paris nor Madrid does one expect any early publication of the conditions of peace to which Abdul Kerim would have to submit. The latter appears much troubled to feel himself at the foot of the wall. By reason of the favourable turn taken by events any haste on our part would be inopportune. On the other hand, one foretells the approaching publication of the agreement arrived at Madrid for the precise fixing of the French and Spanish zones of the Morocco Protectorate."

This tall talk resembles the youth who shouts a song to show he is not afraid. But he *knows* his feet are chilly.

SOFT SOAP FOR THE HIDALGOS.

The "Morning Post" of August 10th said:—"The celebrations held at Corunna yesterday afford another proof of the ancient friendship and sympathy existing between England and the ancient and chivalrous nation of Spain."

The ancient and chivalrous nation loots villages, surprise market people, and bombs women and children in the Riff, And I have already told you how it treated the "volunteers" from Cuba under the eyes of American witnesses. "Chivalry"!

A TIP FOR RUSSIA.

People who have professed scornful scepticism at the possibility of the Government of Russia being both a dictature and a popular government, will be a bit nonplussed by the headlines of "The Times" of Aug, 10th:—"The New Greek Government.—A Constitutional Dictatorship".

If Greece can effect this amazing reconciliation of opposites, why not the Bolshevist State?

ENGLAND AND PRO-TURKS.

The French edition of the "Akcham" publishes a rather poor translation of Mr. Tully's 'London Letter' (in Turkish) in the "Djounhouriet." Naturally, the source is not acknowledged. It runs:—

"The second example of *English* fanaticism is older; it dates from the visit to London of the first Angora Delegation, headed by Bekir Samy Bey. The Anglo-Turkish Society had offered a banquet of honour to this Delegation at the Shaftesbury Hotel. Among the guests also figured an army doctor named Ernest Griffin, his breast adorned with British decorations obtained during the world war. At the time of the campaign in Tripolitana, Dr. Griffin had served in the Turk army with the British Red Crescent.

"In the course of the banquet many people delivered speeches. Dr. Griffin himself, as a member of the Anglo-Turkish Society, uttered a few pleasant words about Turkey and the Turkish delegation. I learned later of the grave consequences resulting for him from the amiability he had shown to Turkey.

"The Doctor does not at all like speaking about himself and I only learned the thing by pure accident.

"It seems that at the time when Dr. Griffin made his speech, he was on the point of departure for Constantinople. He had just been appointed head physician of the English hospital controlled by Dr. Marline. However, on his arrival at Marseilles, Dr. G. was recalled to Paris, and there he received orders to return to London. Over there, he was ordered to resume his military service at Aldershot.

"Arriving there, they informed him that he was dismissed. After many difficulties he finally succeeded in learning the cause of his losing his Constantinople post. They had deprived him for having had the boldness to express himself favourably to the Turks at a private banquet!"

"MODERN TURKEY."

"At Lausanne" says Mr. Mears in a book with the above title, "when American Minister Grew endeavoured to carry out his instructions from the Department of State to insert a clause into one of the Turco-American treaties so as to provide certain safeguards for the minorities of Turkey, Ismet Pasha made a most point remark:—'Shall Turkey be the future protector of minorities in the United States?"

"The population question in 1922-1923 took on a sensational turn when Dr. Nansen, charged by the Assembly of the League of Nations to investigate the Near Eastern refugee question, *advised the exchange Greeks in Turkey for the Turks in Greece.* This sweeping plan was approved by the Allied representatives at Lausanne in December 1922." (That ought to dispose of the fable that Turkey started this "atrocious proposal." Yet the author adds 'The Angora delegates were only too willing to accede to this 'solution' which would have shocked the whole world had the immediate initiative come from the Turkish Nationalists." This is quite in the spirit of the old talk about everything affecting the Turks.—"Heads I win, tails you lose."

THE MOSSOUL REPORT.

Most of the English papers thought, on the first reading of the Report of the Commission appointed by the League of Nations, that it was unfavourable to England and favourable to the Turks. The tone and language adopted towards the Commissioners was at once impudent and hostile. We, pro-Turks, reading the Report read it as distinctly a surrender to the traditional Allied atmosphere of the League, and not at all pro-Turkish.

Soon it was generally perceived that the Commissioners had, with the plainest of plain hints, indicated that they wanted the British Mandatory power to notify that it would throw over its recent scrap of paper, limiting its support of Feisal by bomb and bayonet to a period of four years, and make a new treaty with that "monarch" extending the prof far at least 25 years. The British Foreign Office must have been writing in misery (which it could not relieve by a public declaration) on reading the criticisms of the silly asses who control Public Opinion (not meaning, of course, the excellent magazine of that name).

In time everyone saw the joke. On Tuesday "The Morning Post" being in the luck position of having held its fire, stated in a leader that:

"The conclusion at which the Commissioners arrived. . . is that the frontier should follow such a course—which is accurately indicated—that the territory in dispute, in the centre of which is the vilayet of Mossoul, should become part of Iraq. . We do not conceive it to be possible that the Government should decline to continue a responsibility which the various races—Arab, Kurdish, "Yezidi, Assyrian, and others have learned to regard as essential" and so forth.

Does the writer know what a Yezidi is, beyond "padding," to add another race to the implication that the population is every thing but Turk? We wonder that he did not add "Jews-oil-exploiting." Feisal himself will be surprised, and delighted to learn Two many people regard the Anglo-Feisal rule as "essential." Up to now he had thought that they had to be persuaded by the presence of the largest air force in the world to submit to this rule.

We understand that Turkey does not agree with the "Morning Post," that "Every factor in the problem. . . has been minutely examined and lucidly set forth; and the report is a document of high international value."

If England resolves on continued control and ensures the gift of Mossoul to Iraq, this report will have been the land mark of inevitable future war, no matter how the decision is accepted to-day.

POONA LETTER.

THE GANAPATI FESTIVAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Sept. 2.

The sensation of the foregoing week was the Ganapati festival which has an especial significance so far as Poona is concerned; first because it was here that this festival on these lines was begun by the late Lokamanya as the great national religious festival of the Hindus, and, secondly, it was started as the best means of educating the masses and utilizing their religious enthusiasm. From here it spread all over the country wherever Ganapati is worshipped as a deity. The educated classes and the upper and lower strata of the Society also freely mix together on account of this festival. Muslims also watch this Hindu religious festival with great interest. There are, indeed, badly needed such common grounds of meeting like this festival in order that the different classes in the society should freely mix up forgetting all differences made by education, wealth or hereditary status. It is very unfortunate, indeed, that a certain small section of the Hindu community, priding itself upon being styled "Satyasamajists" should not see the need of unity and should in season and out of season sound a discordant note. It will be a happy day indeed when they show a better sense of proportion and join hands with others to achieve unity both of head and heart. Yesterday was the Anantchaturdashi day, on which day all public Ganapatis started in procession "to go home"! An immense concourse of people had lined the Sadashiv Peth Street rightway up to Lakdipool. It was a long and brilliant procession. The police were this year in unusual evidence to keep "bandobust." This was due particularly to the unruly and unseemly conduct of our Satyasamaj and Chhatrapati-mela friends last year. It produced its salutory effect this year and everything came off smoothly without any untoward incident. People had occupied every available inch of space and galleries and roofs of houses, trees and iron-railings of the compounds of public buildings were all live with men. Music, dancing, and singing and merriment of every conceivable sort were noticeable. The police too, both Indian and European, from the highest officers to the lowest constables, deserve praise and congratulations of the public of Poona for the excellent attitude they had adopted and the rare tact they showed in handling the whole situation without giving any the least occasion for trouble of any kind.

LIBERALS IN CONFERENCE.

The Liberals met here in the Kirloskar Theatre a few days back to moderately and softly register their protest against the ways of Government! As usual on such occasions the ceremony of passing a number of paper-resolutions was most ostentatiously gone through. The proceedings have already appeared in the "Chronicle." The President was imported from the United Provinces and a very large number of the gentlemen who attended this All-India "constitutional affair" were from Bombay and Poona! The Liberals have, indeed, become a puzzle to many—their mentality and their politics defy analysis. They fret and foam and occasionally thunder curses on the votaries of British Imperialism! But when it comes to action of any kind they prefer to do anything but act! Under these circumstances the best thing that they can "constitutionally" do is to disband themselves and cease to play at political sea-saw! The party is in a moribund condition and its constitutional or liberal tweedle-twaddle can now interest no one!

SWADESHI BAZAR.

I have already referred to the Swadeshi Bazar and Industrial Exhibition held here in my last letter. It is visited by a fairly good number of people every day, particularly in the evening. The exhibition this year is in some respects different from that of the last year in that the whole process of Khaddar manufacture is exhibited in it. The hand-spuns from Andhradesh beggar all description—they are so superb in every way! The Khaddar stores exhibited by the Belgaum Congress Committee supply a variety of designs in rougher and finer hand-spuns. The Gwalior and Calcutta potteries are conspicuous on account of their wares: they display a variety of design and excellence. Ogale glass works have also added to the beauty of the exhibition by the newer and more artistic articles they have brought out. Kirloskar Brothers have exhibited their pumps. The Bharat Knitting Works of Poona though they come last are not the least of the exhibits. They have manufactured beautiful frocks, socks, and drawers out of Indian yarns and supplied a real want this side of the country. Bharat Hosiery has carved out a name for itself in the hosiery market.

On account of the death of Dr. Bhandarkar Poona has lost a great Sanskrit Pandit! The Orientalists in particular, and the scholar world in general, will feel the loss for a long time to come.

MR. J. DWARKADAS ON SWARAJ.

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 7.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, who arrived here from Bombay yesterday, delivered a public lecture on the Commonwealth of India Bill. He said that the Hindu-Muslim differences were the creation of the bureaucracy, and the masses were being impoverished. Without Swaraj they would be ruined.

Some raised the question of sanction behind the Commonwealth of India Bill. Mr. Jamnadas said it was unwise to discuss before-hand the future plan of action. England was not so foolish as to flout the united demand of one-fifth of the human race.—A. P.

ANGLO-INDIANS' DEMANDS.

COL. GIDNEY'S MEMORANDUM.

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 6.

The text of the memorandum submitted by Col. Gidney on behalf of the Anglo-Indian Deputation to the Secretary of State is published. It first asks Government to define the nomenclature of the community and in enlarging on its difficulties caused by the process of Indianisation says:—

"We wish with all respect to affirm that the community always has been and is still desirous of continuing to live on terms of peace and amity with all other communities in India, that we are determined to co-operate with any party in India whose object is to obtain self-government on constitutional lines within the British Empire, that we realise and accept post-reform conditions as obtain in India to-day regarding rights of Indians to secure a larger share of the administration of their own country and that in the realisation of this the interests of other communities must to a certain extent be periodicaly affected".

Discussing entrance into the army, the deputation demanded a clear and unequivocal statement from Government as to their position in the army in India either as European British subjects or as statutory natives of India or in the alternative to give the community a specific military status enabling them to serve in the ranks of the British and Indian armies as Anglo-Indians. In connection with the railways the Deputation prays that as statutory natives of India they entered into all schemes of Indianisation that colour prejudice be stopped, employment of imported Europeans cease and railway employees be given representation on the Legislative Assembly. Education and jury rights are dealt with among other subjects and the memorandum concludes with the remark that the community looks upon the colour prejudices referred to as an insult to their British origin and traditions.—A. P.

SJT. PATEL CONGRATULATED

PATIDAR RESIDENTS TO GIVE ADDRESS.

A public meeting of the Patidar residents of Bombay, to congratulate Sjt. Vithalbhai Patel, was convened on Sunday in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, with Mr. Shankerbhai Jorabhai Amin in the chair.

In opening the proceedings, the Chairman narrated at length some of the events of Mr. Patel's career. In the beginning, he said, at Godhra and Borsad and later on in Bombay Mr. Patel established his reputation as a barrister of independent views. He was sent to the Bombay Council, and there he fought against the Gujarat Talukdar Bill. In 1916, he was re-elected, when he introduced the Municipal Bill. Later on when the Congress adopted the policy of Non-co-operation Mr. Patel also joined the Campaign. In 1924, he was installed on the presidential chair of the Bombay Corporation, and that day they had gathered to congratulate Mr. Patel on his election as the first elected President of the Legislative Assembly.

The following resolution of congratulation to Mr. Patel, was proposed and passed unanimously by the meeting:

"That this meeting of all the Patidars residing in Bombay express their feelings of heart-felt joy at the election of one of them, Sjt. V. J. Patel to the presidential chair of the Legislative Assembly as the first elected President of the House, and congratulates him, upon his victory."

The next resolution referred to the presentation of an address on behalf of the community to Sjt. Patel at the earliest occasion available. A committee has also been formed to make arrangements for the same. The same meeting also decided to start an Association to foster the feelings of fellowship and co-operation amongst communal members.

PLAGUE RAVAGES IN RAJKOT.

RAJKOT, Sept. 5.

From the onset of plague to September 1st there were 60 attacks and 32 deaths, although mortality among rats is on the increase at Rajkot. The inhabitants are vacating the city and are allowed to stay on the station premises all along the Jamnagar State Railway and in the neighbouring cities and villages. Against Rajkot people coming and going from day to day a ban is proclaimed to afford effectual protection to the Nawanagar State subjects against the danger of infection. To hearten the remnant of the population, His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot has not only decided to stay in their midst but paid house-to-house visits to plague-stricken patients in the company of his Chief Medical Officer and made efficient arrangements for their treatment.—A. P.

CHEAP JACK'S SORRY ADVENTURE.

SELLS BROTHER'S BIKE FOR RS. 2-8-0.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, Sept. 4.

Brother Peter Rodrigues, of St. Peter's Church, Bandra, recently had his bicycle stolen by a young Indian Christian by the name of Tommy Peter working as a carpenter for the same Church. Although the machine was quite worth Rs. 50, Tommy Peter sold it to a "Mochi" in Bombay for Rs. 2-8 on the principle—"Bis dat qui cito dat." As his ill-luck would have it, it soon came to light that Tommy Peter was the culprit although at first he denied like the Biblical Peter that he knew anything about the theft.

Mr. Antia, Hony. Magistrate, Bandra before whom Tommy was tried, in appreciation of his escapade, sentenced him to receive eight stripes.

DAYLIGHT DANDY: MIDNIGHT ROBBER.

NOTORIOUS NIGHT PROWLER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, Sept. 4

The Bandra Police have just now in their custody a Mahomedan who was captured by a policeman while entering the bungalow of Mr. Rutnagar, Solicitor, on the Hill Road, on Saturday night. The man, it is alleged, is a jail-bird having several convictions to his credit. The police are making diligent enquiries as to his antecedents as they, it seems, have reasons to suspect that such enquiry will result in interesting developments.

It has been ascertained that the captive was in the habit of moving about in the day time in such a flashy style that one looking at him would easily take him for a wealthy nawab and could never dare suspect him of carrying stolen property on his person, acquired as the gains of nocturnal depredations.

MADRAS PROTEST AGAINST CURRENCY COMMISSION.

MADRAS, Sept. 5.

The Executive Committee of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce has passed a resolution expressing the Chamber's strong protest against the inadequacy of the representation of the Indian public opinion on the Indian Currency Commission and urging on Government the importance and the necessity of Madras being represented on the commission by a non-official Indian from the commercial community of Madras.—A. P.

AGRA CITIZENS' PROTEST AGAINST NEW TAXATION.

AGRA, Sept. 5.

A largely attended meeting of European and Indian residents of Agra cantonments was held to protest against the heavy taxation which has been imposed in cantonments. All classes of the community were represented. One of the outstanding grievances of the public is that house-tax assessments have been largely increased and new and unreasonable taxation has been imposed without any regard to the means of the tax-payers. The proposals to impose new taxes are not fully notified by the cantonment authority and the public hear of a new tax for the first time when they are called upon to pay it; they therefore have no opportunity of making objections for the consideration of the local Government.—A.P.

INDIA AND SANITARY CONFERENCE IN JAPAN.

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 7.

Colonel Mackie, Director of the Pasteur Institute, Shillong, Captain A Sousa, Assistant Director of Public Health U. P. and Dr. Brahmachari, Assisant Director of Public Health, Bengal, the delegates selected by the Government of India to attend the League of Nations Sanitary Conference in Japan have sailed for Japan. The Conference begins on the 12th October at Tokio. After touring Japan, all the delegates will proceed to Korea on the 22nd November and to Manchuria on 1st December.

The Indian party will return to this country about the middle of January next.—A.P.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

SIMLA, Sept. 7.

The Bay depression has crossed the coast this morning and is now moving towards Chota Nagpur. It has caused wide-spread rain in its neighbourhood. The monsoon has been active in Lower Burma, but is weak generally elsewhere. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, and the Konkan and local in Upper Burma, Bihar, North-west Frontier Province, the Central Provinces, East Hyderabad and Mysore.

A few falls have also occurred in United Provinces, North Punjab, Gujarat, the Bombay Deccan, South-east Madras and North Madras Coast.

Chief amounts are:—Tavoy and Rangoon two inches: Moulmein three; Myitkyina and Dibrugarh one; Sibsagar two; Gauhati four; Cox's Bazar one and a half; Balasore three; Hukitala four; Puri and Cuttack three, Angul four; Sambalpur one and a half; Ranchi one; Hazaribagh two; Daltonganj one and a half; Murree one; Peshawar one and a half; Raipur three and Cuddalore one.

Forecast:—Increase in North Bengal, Bihar and East United Provinces and decrease in Orissa.—A. P.

(Continued from column 6.)

visited by you on the receipt of the news?"

"I heard the report while passing through Palestine. There can be no question that if it was true nothing would wound the feeling of Mussalmans more than this outrage. But not much reliance was placed on the news and the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem who had got it early seemed to be quite satisfied regarding its falsity. In Egypt people called it a piece of propaganda pure and simple. I am glad to find that the news has since been contradicted.

"What do Muslims abroad thing of the Muslims in India," was the last question.

Dr. Ansari replied:

"The one thing that struck me most during my travel in the Muslim lands was the absolute confidence placed by Muslims outside India in the Indian Mussalmans. They appreciate the lead given by them in all the matters concerning the common good of all Muslim countries and the welfare of Islam. They have great respect for their sincerity and sacrifice. I hope that my countrymen would realise the great responsibility which this trust of the Muslim world imposes on them and will not dissipate their energies over false issues and petty squabbles but conserve all their resources for the vital issues."

FORCES OF ISLAM.

DEPRESSION IN EGYPT.

DR. ANSARI AND SHERIFIAN PROPAGANDA.

Dr. M. A. Ansari, who returned on F day last from an extensive tour in Euro and Near East granted an interview our representative which was published our Saturday's issue. Interviewed agai the next day by our representative, D Ansari said:

"I forgot to mention in my interv yesterday the name of Tewfik Rushdi B Minister for Foreign Affairs, who as old friend and co-worker during the Tur Balkan War, was a great help and ass ance in studying the situation in Turk and gave me every possible chance of changing views with himself and colleagues".

RISING OF DRUSES.

Asked his views about the rising of Druses, he said, "The Druses are Mus Beduin Arabs who inhabit the mountain region to the South of Damascus cal Jebel Druse as well as the Northern port of Syria across the Lebanon mountain. T is not the first time that the Druses h risen. The area affected at present is t situated south of Damascus. They are v hardy and martial and their country wh is mountainous lends itself to the type warfare in which they excel. It would be an easy task for the French armies defeat the Druses in their mountain fortresses. To me their demand for autonomous province with a governor their choice appears very reasonable moderate."

"Do you think that other neighbour people are likely to be affected by Druses trouble" asked our representati

"I should not be surprised if they w although the trouble having just started did not see many signs of it, when I there."

KHILAFAT AND SYRIANS.

"What opinions have you formed of feelings of Mussalmans in Syria and Pa tine regarding the question of Khilafat?

"I am glad you have asked me ab Syria and Palestine together, for they really one people, although for the pres divided artificially. Common race, comm language, and identical interest have ways kept them as one people. Regardi the question of Khilafat they are favo able to calling an international Musl gathering to consider not only the questi of Khilafat but many other questions vital importance to them and other Musl peoples. At the present time Zionism the greatest menace to their national exi ence though the economic, social and c tural problems are also intimately rela to this question, so far as Palestine concerned. They would like, at least the present, to avoid calling a world Musl Conference at any place where the atm phere would be affected by the presence local candidates. Further they are natur ly inclined to support the candidature an Arab Khalifa in preference to that any other nationality."

HEDJAZ AND SYRIANS.

"What is the attitude of Syrian a Palestinian Mussalmans towards the strug in Hedjaz between Emir Ali and Sult Ibn Saud?"

"The Syrians, particularly the Palesti ans have from the very beginning been close association with Hashemite dynas But the misgovernment of Husain and mismanagement of Amir Abdullah have a great extent alienated their sympath from them, and there is a growing party both the countries which favours Sult Ibn Saud. But the question seems to solving itself, as put me by a Palestini notable, as probably in the course of very short time there would be no menu of Ex-King Hussein's family in power Hejaz.

EGYPT AND WORLD MUSLIM CONFERENCE.

"What impressions have your formed the general situation in Egypt and the fe ing of the Egyptians with regard to convening of the World Muslim Confe ence"?

"The political condition in Egypt answ ed Dr. Ansari in feeling terms, is very s and depressing. The party in power using all the subtle and devious mea which power and position have placed their hands to degrade and demoralise t people. Zaghlul Pasha is practicalyl prisoner in his own house not free to s anybody or to influence the political op nion of the country. The leaders of Hizbu watani, the old Nationalist Party of Must fa Kamil, had been long persecuted an even to-day are not given a foothold in th country But the respect and affection the people which they still retain and the sincerity and self-lessness are sure to gi them a commanding position in the ve near future. Egyptians, like the people other Muslim countries I visited, want t holding of the World Muslim Conference f the purpose of bringing about closer uni and co-operation among the various Musli peoples and consider the various importa social and religious problems in which th are all equaly interested. Over the qu tion of Khilafat however, there are t parties in Egypt. One is wedded to t claims of King Fouad and claims some the Ulema of Al Azhar in its ranks. Bu the vast majority of people including t Nationalists, Zaghlulists, Independents a even many of the Ulema of Al Azhar a not committed to any candidate and ha an open mind on the question."

A PIECE OF PROPAGANDA.

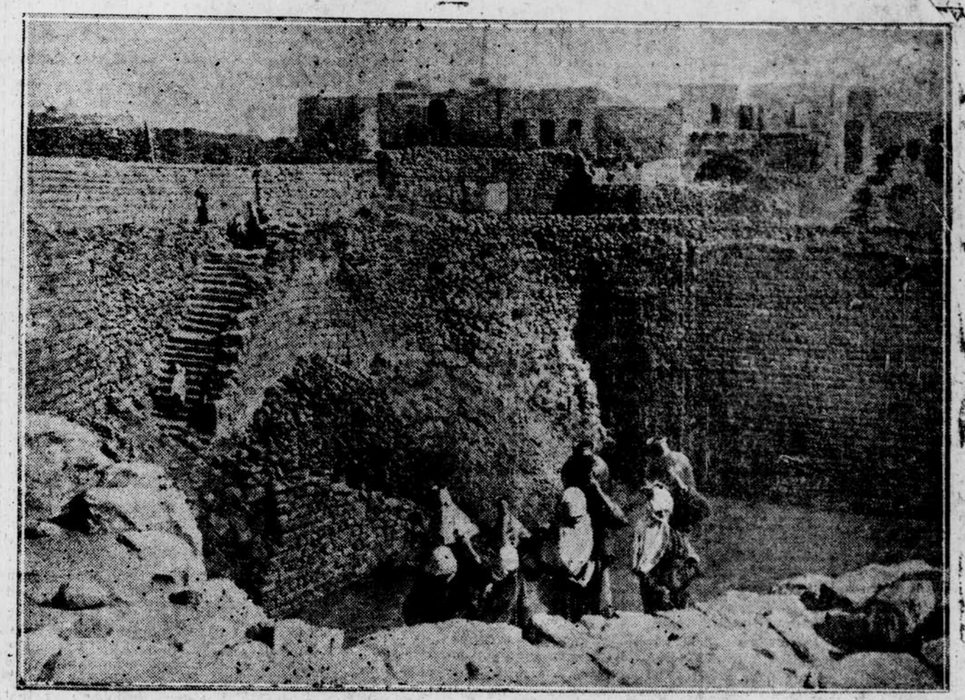
"You must have heard of the report garding the bombardment by Sultan I Saud's forces of the Holy City of Medi and the damage to the tomb of the H Prophet and other Shrines. What was general Muslim feeling in the countr

(Continued in column 6.)

BOMBAY MILL-WORKERS' DEMONSTRATION.

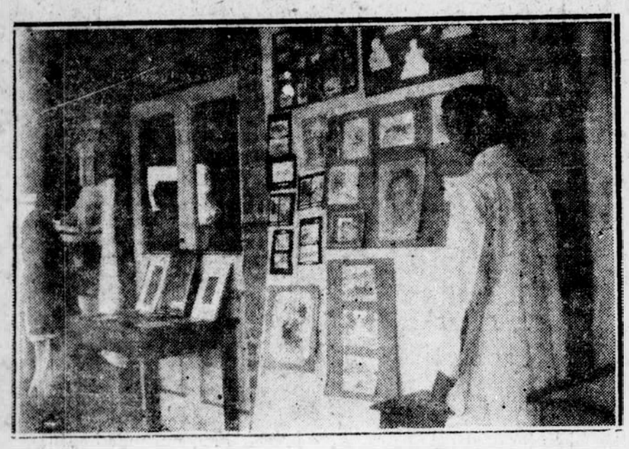
"Bombay Chronicle" Photo.
A view of the huge procession of mill-workers of Bombay held on Sunday forenoon with a view to protest against the proposed cut in their wages.

STRONGHOLD OF THE DRUSES.



Courtesy L'Illustrated.
Sueida the hill capital of the Druses, about the fall of which there is a presistent report.

GUJARAT COLLEGE-ART EXHIBITION.



The Art Exhibition organised last week at the Gujarat College might be regarded as one of the directions in which the new aspirations of the awakened intellect of the country is finding expression.

"BRITAIN AND INDIA."

"Bombay Chronicle" Photos.
Mr. S. Satyamurti, M.L.C., the Swarajist leader of Madras, addressing a Bombay audience on "Britain and India" at the Marwadi Vidyalaya on Saturday last, under the Chairmanship of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.

LEATHER STOCKING.

A scene from Pathe Serial "Leatherstocking" showing next week at the Globe Cinema.

POONA MUNICIPAL MEETING

JOTIBA FULE STATUE!

VERDICT OF NON-BRAHMINS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Sept. 6.

The day before yesterday on Friday the [illegible] proclaim at 5-00 p.m., was [illegible] the last offensive of the Jedhe section of the Non-Brahmins of Poona with a view to smash the Brahmin predominance in the Poona municipality. The Jedhe School of thought in Poona had also been educating public opinion here for some months with a view to enlist the public moral support for the righteousness of their cause—but all to no purpose! The "battle of Statues" was fought and decided and the Jedhe forces were completely routed, the commander of rather the generalissimo being the first to retire.

Mr. Jedhe, a Municipal Councillor of Poona, had long given notice of a resolution which he wanted to move suggesting the erection of a full size statue to Jotiba Fule at a cost of Rs. 20,000 to the municipal exchequer. A dozen other resolutions stood in his name, some about statues and others about some absurd things. The meetings began precisely at 3-30 under police surveillance. A limited number of passes were issued to each Councillor for his guests. The Municipal Council Chamber was filled to suffocation by people eager to see the "battle of statues". Excellent sitting arrangements were made. Messrs. Jedhe, Vayal, Sanas, and Jhende, all Pucca-Satya-Samajists sat together! After a few questions put by Mr. Vayal were disposed of by the President, the business proper began and Mr. Jedhe was asked to move his resolution about the Fule-Statue. Mr. Jedhe moved that a full size statue of Jotiba Fule, the founder of Satya Samaj at a cost of twenty thousand rupees to the municipal exchequer be erected! Mr. Jedhe said that "bhatas" like Tilak and Chiplunkar had statues erected to them—there was an uproar in the House. Several members objected to the use of the term "bhatas". The President asked Mr. Jedhe to withdraw the words. Mr. Jadhe was unwilling at first to withdraw the words, but after a gesture from Mr. Manurkar, another Municipal Councillor and a stalwart champion of the Satya Samaj brand of thought, he withdrew the words when he found that he could be even dismembered, if need be, in case he did not eat his words! Mr. Jedhe proceeding next observed that Mr. Jotiba had opened an orphanage and that the immorality of the widows in Poona was so proverbial that dead fresh born babies were thrown in all streets. This statement of citizen Mr. Jedhe was challenged from the chair and he was asked if he could substantiate it. Mr. Jedhe could neither prove the statement, nor was he willing to withdraw it. He said that he would rather withdraw his statue-resolution if such obstacles were thrown in his way! The chairman told him that it was no longer in his power to withdraw the Fule-resolution without the permission of the House. Three of his devout disciples quickly followed their truant master! Then Mr. Kazi, a nominated member, played as usual his usual part and supported the resolution.

NOT EVEN A PIE!

Then came a phalanx of gentlemen both Non-Brahmins and Brahmins who opposed the resolution. Mr. Dandavate, pleader, said that the resolution should be thrown out unanimously. Lokamanya Tilak was given a statue because he was great in everyway and because he served his motherland. Jotiba was neither learned nor was his work of a national character. Prof. S. R. Kanitkar opposing the resolution said that no one knew anything very definitely about Jotiba Fule—according to some he was a Satya Shodhak and according to others he was a person of Christianised ideas. He was an advocate of a particular brand of thought! His work, if any, did not entitle him to a statue. Prof. Lele Shastri said that the statue would, if erected, perpetuate the differences between Brahmins and Non Brahmins instead of composing them. Dr. Phatak said that the gentlemen who brought forward this resolution had not well thought to see if Jotiba's ways and methods would bring them Salvation. No community could hope to rise by abusing and denouncing others and never by vilifying the womanhood.

Mr. Mudliar suggested that even a pie should not be spent on this statue. Money should be spent upon the health and sanitation of the city. Shriyut Babasaheb Chandrachud said that Mr. Jedhe had got angry and left the meeting but Kazisaheb had taken his place (Kazisaheb suddenly got upon his feet and said that Mr. Chandrachud was not putting the things properly and that he had not taken the place of Mr. Jedhe:—he was in his own place) Mr. Chandrachud withdrew his words saying he did so because Kazisaheb was in his own seat! The Councillors enjoyed the episode seeing Kazisaheb's inability to understand figurative use of the world "place").

No one opposed the idea of a statue of a great man like Shri Shivaji Maharaj. In fact the Poona municipality had actually given more addresses to Non-Brahmins, than to Brahmins. In municipal affairs they did not know Brahmins and Non-Brahmins. We could have given a statue if a worthy hero had been suggested. Kazisaheb has said that Tilak was seditious—Yes, they would prefer seditious men to the enemies of their religion. Tilak established a school—but all were admitted to it irrespective of caste. In fact Prof. Apte coached a Maratha student named Arte and he won the first Jagannath Shankershet Sanskrit Scholarship. Jotiba had denounced Hindu religion and lampooned and parodied Hindu deities.

Citizen Mr. Manurkar rose to support the resolution. The mantle of Mr. Jedhe had fallen upon him. He observed that all the objections raised by the opposers were all wrong! He opened one school for the untouchables and another for girls. He established an orphanage also. He said he was unable to remove the effect created on the mind of the members by those who opposed the resolution within the short time at his disposal. He also called in the testimony of the anonymous writer in the issue of the "Times of India" in support of the greatness of Jotiba Fule!

ES TU BRUTE!

Mr. Bhagat said that they had never heard about the obscure non-entity of Jotiba Fule, until it was brought into light by Mr. Jedhe. No statue should therefore be set up to him. Then came Shriyut Baburao Fule, the grandson of Jotiba Fule the cause of the Battle of statues. All were anxious to listen to the speech of Jotiba's grandson. He said that he wanted to tell them at the very outset that he was going to oppose this Fule-Statue though he was Jotiba's grandson. He said: "I want to tell you that Jotiba was nothing else than an efficient tool in the hands of the Christian missionaries. When we read Jotiba's book called "slavery" we feel mortified and we burn with resentment and indignation. If Jotiba was a Hindu how was it that he was such a past-master in the art of denouncing all Hindu dieties? Though he was a 'malee' by caste how is it that he did not count among his so called desciples and chelas a single 'malee'? These are matters which defy analysis. How are Jotiba's disciples conducting themselves to-day? They have burnt in Satara district standing crops, killed dumb animals, killed bullocks and cows and destroyed wells! These things are simply abominable and they reflect no credit upon the Satya-Samajists or upon their founder either."

Mr. Ladkat said that Jotiba's Son-in-law Hari Rumji Ladkat was still alive. He could bear testimony to the fact that Jotiba was a man of christianised ideas. It was Mr. Jedhe who had unnecessarily started this ugly Brahmin-non-Brahmin Controversy. Karachi sets up a Statue to the Lokamanya Tilak even though 70 per cent population at Karachi were Muslim. Tilak loved us non-Brahmins. There was no comparison between Tilak and Jotiba and they should therefore throw out the Statue-resolution.

Mr. D. V. Gokhale said that Jotiba's activities anti-Hindu as they were, were inspired by Christian missionaries. People did not then oppose girls' education without reason. It was opposed because people suspected missionaries' secret or overt influence in it. Jotiba's orphanage was also an inspired activity. It could not be given as an example of pure and unpolluted humanity. What the Satya-Samajists look for a diamond was nothing more than a piece of glass. Under the cover of Jotiba's name it was intended to keep up the differences by the interested parties!

Mr. Narayanrao Gunjal said that it was not a good thing on the part of Mr. Jedhe that he had left the meeting in anger. He ought to have waited and seen what fate his resolution met.

Dr. Naidu a non-Brahmin said that Lokamanya had made great sacrifices for the country and so he had a statue, not because he was a Brahmin. Shrimant Natu drew the attention of the Councillors to the evil spirit in this and all other resolutions. After some humourous and pointed remarks by Mr. L. R. Gokhale, Mr. Manurkar was asked to say anything he might have to say in reply. He began to talk rather irrelevant things. He began to read from the "Times of India." His time was over and the Chairman Rao Bahadur L. J. Apte requested Mr. Manurkar to please sit down.

Rao Bahadur L. J. Apte said that he allowed all these resolutions, some of which were bad enough, others could have been disallowed, simply to avoid the charge of partiality to Brahmins, himself being a Brahmin.

The resolution being put to vote it was lost by an overwhelming majority, only 3 or 4 gentlemen, of course, including Mr. Manurkar and Kazisaheb, voting for it.

A vote of censure was moved against Mr. Jedhe by Mr. Barne and it was similarly passed. The battle of statues has thus ended and non-Brahmins have once for all clearly proved that they have nothing to do with the pranks of Satya-Samaj people and that they resent any attempts upon the unity of non-Brahmins and Brahmins of Poona. It must be remembered that the Poona Municipal Council contains a non-Brahmin majority. The present rout of Jedhe-forces means much if our Satya-Samaj friends have any mind to learn!

AHMEDABAD LABOUR UNION MEETING.

AHATMA'S ADVICE TO WORKMEN.

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 7.

The annual general meeting of the local Labour Union was held last evening on the river bank under the presidency of Mahatma Gandhi. A mong those present were several mill managers and mill agents, including Sheth Ambalal Sarabhai. The workmen, who numbered more than 20,000, were very eager to see Mahatma Gandhi after his long absence. Several workmen were perched on surrounding trees to get his 'darshan.' A mild sensation was caused just at the commencement of the meeting by one of the branches coming down with a crash. Fortunately none was seriously injured.

At the outset the Secretary read the annual report in which it was stated that after the strike of 1923, there was a feeling of despondency among the workmen and they ceased to be members of th Union. Gradually, however, confidence was restored, and now their membership numbered about 14,000. The principal work of the Union was to hear complaints of members and represent them to the mill authorities. The Union also undertook to lend money to members at 6¼ per cent. interest. Moreover, there was the labour hospital with two dispensaries. There were 19 labour schools including both day and night schools. The Union also gave free legal advice to its members and obtained compensation for accidents

REMEDY YOUR OWN DEFECTS.

Mahatma Gandhi in his speech, said that they were benefited by the establishment of the Union. Still their grievances were manifold. For that they themselves were responsible. It was easy to point out the defects of the mill agents. If they remedied their own defects, they could impress the mill agents as well as others, impress the mill agents as well as others. They could achieve a great deal by being courteous and truthful. He wished they might regain the wages that were cut and obtain higher wages, but they should know that there was trade depression and that the mills had to fight with Governments. At such a time it was their duty not to expect higher wages. There was mutual distrust. The burden of dispelling this distrust lay on their shoulders. If they worked efficiently without the supervision overseers they would not have to ask for the redress of grievances.—A. P.

MAHATMA & PATRI AFFAIRS.

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 7

Two deputations on behalf of the Hindus and Khojas of Patri waited on Mahatma Gandhi yesterday. It is understood that Mahatma Gandhi advised them to agree to the appointment of a committee to enquire into the whole incident.—A. P.

AHMEDABAD NOTES.

KASANDRA AFFAIR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 2.

As regards policical work in Kathiawar, Gandhiji states in *Navjivan* that while he has not been oblivious to the work entrusted to him in connection with it, his experience confirms him in his opinion which he expressed at the Bhavanagar session of the Conferance that the best way for workers in Kathiawar would be to concern themselves with the prosecution of the constructive programme. "Agitation" says Gandhiji, "is not quite useless, but it can not give strength to the weak and it is the development of strength which is Kathiawar's chief need to day". He therefore says that he will not advise anything else than a vigorous prosecution of the Constructive Programme to the Kathiawar workers and this shows how he will meet the demand of those who are for an active campaign of political agitation in Kathiawar.

A number of notices have been issued under Section 108 I. P. C. in connection with the Kasandra affair and considerable excitement prevails over the matter. Prof. Swaminarayan who is directly connected with the agitation is believed to have had a talk on the matter with the Home Member during the last Council session and it was believed that the matter would be amicably settled. The notices, therefore, have come as a surprise and that adds to the tension in popular feeling.

ALL-INDIA DESHBANDHU MEMORIAL FUND.

The following is the third list of donations received up to 29-8-1925:—

Brought forward (already acknowledged), Rs. 2,002-8-6; Syt. Data Ram Pande, Nisaroopur, Dst. Gonda, Rs. 3-0-0; Lala Sri Chand Bir Sen, Binauli, Dist. Meerut, Rs. 25-0-0; Syt. Balwant Singh, Meerut city, Rs. 5-0-0; Through Syt. Iqbal Bahadur, Jarwal Road, Dt. Bahraich, Rs. 5-4-0; Through Syt. Indra Deo Rai, Anjorpur, Ballia, Rs. 10-0-0; Syt. Ganesh Prasad, Bargaon Bazar, Dt. Gonda, Re. 1-0-0; Syt. Krishna Murthy Iyer, Kumbakonam, Rs. 25-0-0; Syt. Himmatlal Wadilal, Bombay, Rs. 15-0-0; Syt. Chandulal Chunnilal Patura, Bombay, Rs. 5-0-0. Total Rs. 2,096-12-6.

PEPS

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Guard Your

When Peps are dissolved in the mouth they give off powerful medicinal fumes. These volatile fumes inhaled with the breath, pass thorough all the air-passages into the lungs, soothing, purifying and strengthening the delicate lining membrane. Peps banish the soreness, hoarseness, difficulty in swallowing and irritating cough.

Always take Peps to ward off sudden colds and night chills, to cure coughs and bronchial troubles and to safeguard against dangerous infections of lungs and

THROAT

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SATURDAY, 12th SEPTEMBER
EDNA MURPHY and HAROLD MILLER
IN
"LEATHER STOCKING"
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CHOICE BEFORE BRITAIN.

(Continued from page 7).

says there will be, there can be, no re consideration till we see everywhere among responsible leaders of Indian thought evidence of a sincere and genuine desire to cooperate with us in making the best of the existing constitution and that, Sir, is the theme of the resolution I put before the House. I can only regret that I do not possess the eloquence of my predecessor to move the House as that eloquence might have moved it. I am pleading possibly in a rough and uncouth manner a great thing I only trust that the theme will not suffer at my hands."

Pundit Motilal then rose amidst loud applause from non-official benches to move his amendment.

PANDIT MOTILAL'S SPEECH.

CHOICE BEFORE ENGLAND.

The following is the amplified report of Pandit Motilal Nehru's speech in the Assembly in moving the Nationalist amendment. The speech with which Pandit Motilal Nehru moved his amendment lasted 75 minutes. This amendment he said was the result of most careful and anxious consideration and that not only he and his Swaraj Party, but practically every Nationalist member in this House had joined to support it. What they were asking for was nothing but a place under the Sun for the Indians. He failed to see in the Majority Report any principle underlying it. The principle was that something could be done under the Government of India Act and the rules made thereunder. There was no doubt that something could always be done, but the question was whether that something would meet the requirements of the situation. It seemed to Pandit Motilal that the principle which governed the Majority Report and which in fact governed the whole system of Government was "give as little as you can and make sure that in the little you give the power and prestige of bureaucracy is not in the least jeopardised." That was the principle which Sir Alexander Muddiman was asking the Assembly to accept in his resolution. On the other hand what the Assembly wanted was that dyarchy in the provinces should be replaced by an unitary responsible government, that in the centre Government must be responsible to the Legislature, except in regard to military expenditure and foreign and political affairs. Dyarchy was a system invented by speculative constitutionalists and even the Montford Report referred to it as a hybrid constitution which had potentialities of friction. In effect the Montford Report stated that they were building an unworkable machine and that Indians must try to work it. Secondly, it had been stated that dyarchy was a new experiment. Pandit Motilal denied it was a new experiment and drew attention of the Assembly to the experiment of dyarchy tried in America and which had failed hopelessly. No wonder this dyarchy had its inevitable results in India as well. On this question however it was difficult to ascertain the considered opinion of the Majority Report. In one place they practically admitted that dyarchy had failed, in another it had been partially successful and at another place they stated that it had not been shown that dyarchy had failed or succeeded and therefore it must be worked.

PRESENT SYSTEM MUST BE ENDED.

The Minority on the other hand affirmed that the present system had failed and incapable of improvement in the manner suggested by the Majority. One could understand the various systems of Government known in the civilised world or known to the intelligent world, but this hybrid system which had been brought into being by speculative constitutionalists was a thing unrecognizable in the constitutional world. Why even Lord Birkenhead was once pessimistic about the success of dyarchy and called it a pedantic and hidebound constitution. All the same. His Lordship wanted Indians now to cooperate with this dyarchy and work it. But was it not the same Lord Birkenhead who had admitted that where dyarchy had succeeded the price of such success had been at some states and in some directions a considerable inroad upon the dyarchical system itself? So in plain English, said Motilal, dyarchy had succeeded where it was not dyarchy at all. (Laughter and applause).

Proceeding, Pandit Motilal pointed out that the amendment referred to responsibility in the Central Government with some reservations, but Government should not think that Indians considered themselves in any way incapable of carrying out those reservations. In order to settle these fundamental principles and frame a constitution Indians wanted a Round Table Conference or a Convention or any other suitable agency, but whatever agency Government might appoint must be adequately representative of all interests in India. Sir Alexander Muddiman had pointed out that in the first legislative bodies a large section of Indians did not co-operate and kept themselves aloof. Those who sincerely cooperated with them had practically confessed their failure and even that moderate of moderates, His Highness the Aga Khan, was compelled to tell England frankly that the Reforms had not been a sucess. And when the Swarajists entered the second Assembly they demanded a Round Table Conference to frame a constitution that was suited to the genius of the people. This demand was also supported by the Independents and other Nationalists. It constituted the process of mending and if it failed the process of ending was to follow. The Swarajists tried to co-operate if it was in the process of mending. In his speech moving for a Round Table Conference he (Pandit) himself stated quite clearly, "We have come here to offer our co-operation, non-cooperators as we are, if you agree to co-operate. That is why we are here. If you agree to have it we are your men; if not we shall like men stand on our rights and continue to non-cooperate." What was the result of the national demand then put forward? Sir Malcolm Hailey, on behalf of Government, offered a committee namely the Muddiman Committee without any powers to make recommendations which would change the structure and scope of the Act. Procrastination was the policy of the Government of India and what about the policy of the British Government? The answer was in the admission of Lord Birkenhead who had several weeks' consultations with Lord Reading. He said. "No decisions have been reached nor will be reached unless certain indispensable steps have been taken." So indecision was the policy of the British Government.

SELF-DETERMINATION.

Continuing, Pandit Motilal said that the fundamental principle of the constitution for India must be the principle of self-Determination. (Hear, hear). But the preamble in the Act stood in the way of any such step. Lord Birkenhead had stated that the preamble was the policy of the British Government and this point had been emphasised by Lord Reading. Speaking on behalf of the Swaraj Party on this point he warned them if Government continued to cling to this preamble which made the British Parliament the judge of the measure and time of each constitutional advance then good-bye to all co-operation in India! Pandit Motilal affirmed by quoting the example of South Africa that the constitution must be framed by the people themselves. Otherwise, the Swarajists would not be diverted from pursuit of what they considered their birthright, whatever might be the expressions of opinion from however high a quarter (applause). Lord Reading had described the minority recommendations as a mere ideal. But Indians, affirmed Pandit Motilal, were absolutely fit for self-Government, as fit as the Britishers were in their own country. (A voice more!). But the preamble says that the British Government was the judge of India's fitness and that unless Indians behaved like good boys there would be no Reforms. Lord Birkenhead had stated that, "Wise men are not slaves to dates." Pandit Motilal Nehru retorted "Wise men are not slaves to preambles either." (Applause). This amendment of Nationalists moved to-day made very clearly that present system of Government could not be maintained unless it was by military powers. Then Lord Birkenhead had asked for co-operation as the first condition of progress. Pandit Motilal said that the first condition of co-operation was a change of hearts on the part of Government. (Loud applause). "Unless you show a change of heart we are not going to co-operate" repeated Pandit Motilal amidst continued applause of the Swarajists benches. The hand of fellowship had been tendered to Government by Mr. C. R. Das in his Faridpur speech. Government had rejected it and Pandit Motilal on behalf of himself and the party stood by that speech of Mr. Das. In that speech, Mr. Das had said there should be a real change of heart in the rulers and Swaraj in the fullest sense must be guaranteed at once. That was exactly the sentiments expressed by the Minority report of the Muddiman Committee. Mr. Das had also made it clear that if these two things were not granted then the Swarajists, nay Indians must pursue their programme of national work which they had been conducting during last two years and prepare the country, for Civil Disobedience. Of course, there were some who with perfect logic shrank from the steps of national Civil Disobedience but that was what the Swarajists were preparing the country, for if it came to that. Civil Disobedience, Mr. Das took care to point out, must be offered by those who had infinite capacity for sacrifice. In that speech Mr. Das had pointed to Government possibilities of co-operation and Pandit Motilal and his party stood by that utterance. From his reading of the present political situation the Pandit declared that Indians had reached a critical moment in their existence.

FOR ENGLAND TO CHOOSE.

Concluding, he said, "The history of the Reforms as it develops will furnish the brightest chapter to the chequered history of this land. The struggle for freedom once begun must sooner or later reach its appointed end and that is no other than the achievement of freedom and it remains to be seen whether England will share the credit of the achievement by willingly giving a helping hand or suffer that the achievement be wrested from her unwilling hands. These are the only two alternatives. It is for England to choose." (Loud and continued applause).

A MILITANT SPEECH.

After lunch, Col. Crawford in a soldier-like speech said he thought a good deal of time was wasted in discussion to the detriment of more important constructive work. He believed the ryot and unrepresented classes cared little for the nature of the constitution. The road to Swaraj was long and difficult, there was no short cut to the paradise of self-Government.

Sir Sivaswami Iyer said that the majority proposals were inadequate and unsatisfactory and that Dyarchy could not be cured by these minor changes. Officials who felt shy of dyarchy before blessed it now, because, he said, they could not go back upon the *status quo* and could only go forward which they did not want to do. Could Government say that Indians had not shown a sense of responsibility?

Mr. Shunmukham Chetty said that the Chief value of the Reform Enquiry Committee was in that it showed the failure of the present Constitution.

Mr. Cooke regretted that the leaders of Indian thought had not yet taken up a practical attitude.

Mr. Ranga Iyer said that the Communal problem was thrown in their faces as against their claim to self-Government. But, he asserted, the alien Government was responsible for communal differences, and they could not be settled unless they had control of the administration.

Dewan Bahadur T. Rangachariar asked Government to take note of the significance of the support to this amendment moved by Pandit Motilal at one end of the pole and from my friend Sir Sivaswamy Iyer who is at the other end of the pole. "You talk of difficulties, but have you not got over the difficulties in Australia, in Canada in other countries? There is perfect unanimity in India on this constitutional question. All classes, all communities and all sects and sub-sects are united in demanding a change in the Constitution."

Sir Charles Innes opposed Pandit Motilal's amendment.

Pandit Motilal asked whether Government had any proposal counter to the non-official amendment.

Sir A. Muddiman:—I shall deal with this later.

ENFORCE THE AMENDMENT.

Mr. Goswami told the non-official members that they had no right to vote for the amendment until they proclaimed sanction for it and until they were prepared to face the consequences. He would rather have the Pandit's motion lost than that a single member who voted for it did not try to enforce it. "If we cannot have Swaraj within the Empire, we shall have it outside the Empire."

Sir Purshotamdas Thakordas said that he would vote with Pandit Motilal with full confidence and conviction. The Indian commercial community was convinced that without having Government responsible to themselves they could not progress.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar and Mr. Majid Bux warmly supported Pandit Motilal.

Discussion will be concluded to-morrow.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

SIMLA, Sept. 7.

Business in the Council of State to-day was purely official and lasted only half an hour. There were for consideration five bills already passed by the Assembly. After a few unimportant questions, the Council passed the bill amending the Civil Procedure Code 1908, the Bill to amend the Religious Endowments Act 1863 which was brought forward in consequence of the recommendation of the Civil Justice Committee's report, the bill amending the law relating to salt and salt revenue, the Bill conferring certain exemptions on members of the Legislative bodies and the Sikh Gurdwara Act Supplementary Bill, and the Council adjourned.—A. P.

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BEWARE OF FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS.

INDORE LETTER

(Continued from page 7.)

cil. Major Graham Pole's name is also mentioned by some Labour papers as a recipient of £300 for defending H. H. the Maharaja Holkar in the Press against reckless vilification of newspapers.

Dr. G. B. Narielkar, the Assistant Surgeon, has been dismissed from State service on account of some mistake in the compounding of a mixture for the Diwan in the State Hospital which resulted in giving vomiting fits to the Diwan. Great sympathy is felt for Dr. Narielkar who was a very popular officer and an expert in electric and radio treatment and had put in fifteen years' service. They say his post will be given to the brother of Capt. Atmaram Singh, the A.-D.-C. of the Maharaja. Dr. Narielkar was a friend of Shanker Gawde.

NEW ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF INDORE.

Lieut.-Col. M. B. Shinde has been appointed Adjutant-General in the place of Sirdar Anandrao Phanse who was convicted in the Bawla case. Mr. M. V. Phadke, B.A., LL.B., Foreign Secretary, officiates as Legal Remembrancer in the place of Mr. Rachid gone to London on special duty. Mr. J. N. Bannerji leaves the State service. Mr. Bombjung Bahadur, the Mankari, becomes H. H.'s new A.-D.-C. Dilerjung Bahadur Gulam Mahomed, the late I. G. P., is on special duty and attached to the Diwan's office and drawing a salary of Rs. 500. He is often seen attending Darbar functions. In Khalsa—British India Indians are now being appointed to the post of Director of Industry. Here we have a European drawing the high salary of Rs. 2,600 as our Director of Commerce and Industry. Your contemporary, the 'Times of India" is booming his activities in its columns. The paper tells us in glowing terms about the growth of textile industry and the scheme for new light railway between Barmaher and Maheshwar, Indore and Dewas and Indore and Konod. We are also informed that it has been decided to form limited liability companies to finance these schemes. We Indorians have been hearing of these schemes for several years and anxiously awaiting their development under the European Director. Several companies formed at an earlier period have gone into liquidation during the regime of this officer. I think it is high time H. H.'s Government appointed some Indian trade officer to administer this Department, some one who knows Indore State, its people, and who can command the confidence of the people and speak their language is badly needed at the helm of the Industry and Commerce Department. Advocate Surve, M.L.C., Mr. Krishnaji Pant Keluskar and others were State guests here. They had specially come from Bombay to interview H. H. in connection with the Life of Shivaji, founder of Maratha Empire, written and published by Mr. Keluskar. It seems the author was promised help by the late Shri Shahu Chhatrapati Maharaj of Kolhapur and H. H. Madhavrao Scindia of Gwalior. The deaths of these Ruling Chiefs made Mr. Keluskar's position rather precarious as he had to pay printers heavy bills. Various efforts have been made to dispose of copies of Shri Shivaji's Life. We recently read about a resolution moved in the Bombay Municipality where it was proposed to make the book a prize-book in the Municipal's school. It was also announced in the papers that Rao Bahadur Vandekar of Bombay had given patronage to the author and purchased some copies in memory of his father for presentation to public libraries. A subscription list was also opened to help Mr. Keluskar to meet his liability. The Maharaja Saheb gave this gentleman long interview and the Deputation succeeded in inducing H. H. the Maharaja Saheb to purchase 500 copies of Shri Shivaji's Life for the State and undertake to pay for the copies which may be presented to libraries and reading-rooms. It is highly gratifying to see H. H. helping literature. The Maharaja is always liberal towards authors and library men. Mr. Pangarkar Mumuksha Boowa of Poona was similarly a recipient of Rs. 30,000 last year when he brought out some biographical publication. Mr. Keluskar, it is said, will receive about Rs. 24,000 for his book from H. H. the Maharaja of Indore. Mr. V. D. Rishi, an Indore spiritualist, sailed for Europe on the 15th instant. Mr. Rishi had to strive hard and collect funds to enable him to proceed to Paris to attend the International Congress of Spiritualists. At Allahabad Messrs. Chintamani and Madan Mohan Malaviya encouraged him in getting help. At Poona Mr. Rishi was presented with a small purse to meet his travelling expenses. It is a pity when Theosophists like Dr. and Mrs. Arundale are getting liberal help in their travelling tours to Europe and America from H. H. the Maharaja, an enthusiastic Indorian like Mr. Rishi should have had to knock about for monetary help from outside.

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BANDRA MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

HEATED DEBATE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, August 31.

The adjourned meeting of the Bandra Municipality for the adoption of the Administration Report of the Municipality for the year ending 1924-25 came up for final discussion before the General Board on Wednesday last (Aug. 26). "The first meeting for the adoption of the Administration Report was held on the 13th Aug. 1925. On that day the Chairman of the Managing Committee was absent and in his absence the adoption of the Report was moved by the President. Mr. Gupte intimated that he had to move certain amendments to the Administration Report and began his criticisms on the same. The meeting commenced at 6-45 p.m., and before Mr. Gupte had said much the President adjourned the meeting by his casting vote punctually at 7-30 p.m.

At the next meeting the popular party consisting entirely of elected members had an overwhelming majority. Mr. Gupte moved his amendments to the Administration Report. These referred to the non-recovery of the taxes, the loss in the water department, the mis-application of Provident Fund monies and the excessive expenditure over the sanctioned budget. The amendments were taken down by the Secretary. Dr. Dias asked the Secretary to read out the minutes and he started copying the minutes to the Secretary's dictation and thus managed to drag on till 7-30 p.m. The President punctually at half past seven adjourned the meeting in spite of the vehement protests of the popular party who openly condemned the singular procedure as a manoeuvre to avert a defeat. Although the majority of the members were for continuing the meeting the President said that it was his prerogative to adjourn it. The meeting was thus again adjourned for the 18th instant when Dr. Dias attempted to champion the Administration Report. No facts or figures were adduced by him beyond the vague and dogmatic statement that the Administration had done its work creditably. After this Mr. Leo Rodrigues got up to speak, but scarcely had he uttered a few words when the President again exercised his prerogative and again adjourned the meeting!

On the 26th instant Mr. Leo Rodrigues, being in possession of the house made a vehement attack on the Administration Report. He characterised it as a garbled and a camouflaged version of the true state of affairs. He insisted that the Board owed a duty to see that the true facts of the administration were placed before the public. Mr. Rodrigues pointed out that the total arrears due up to the year 1924-25, being the period covered by the Report, was Rs. 80,348. This fact has been certified by the Examiner of Local Funds account who made his report on the arrears of the Municipal Administration on the 1st of May, 1925. The ordinary revenue of the Municipality was Rs. 3,99,286 and it was most reprehensible and scandalous that out of this small income such a large figure as Rs. 80,348/- should be in arrears.

The Report stated that the gross revenue of the Municipality for the year under report was Rs. 3,95,753 whereas the total expenditure was Rs. 4,06,256. The excess, therefore, of expenditure over income was Rs. 10,503. Could that be a satisfactory State of Municipal affairs and could it be honestly said that the administration of the Municipality was beyond reproach as the Report sought to make out? Where did the Municipality get the deficit from so as to carry on the administration. The current budget for the year 1925-26 began with an opening cash balance. The fact of there being such an opening cash balance could not be reconciled with the fact that the expenditure was in excess of the income for the year 1924-25. Continuing the speaker said that the administration finding itself impecunious entrenched upon the Provident Funds of the Municipal Servants and used the same without obtaining the previous sanction of the General Board. The administration acted very improperly, the speaker wished it to be clearly understood, in applying the provident fund of the Municipal staff towards satisfying its own wants and, further, without the sanction of the General Board, when under the municipal rules the fund ought to have been invested in Government Securities.

The speaker had not finished his criticism on a considerable number of other points on the Report which was in part put for adoption, and while he was still on his legs addressing the Board, Mr. Antia, the Vice-President, asked for a closure. Mr Rodrigues vehemently protested, telling the President that he had not finished with his remarks and that he had a great deal more to say and that Mr. Antia was quite wrong in applying for a closure while he (Mr. R.) was on his legs. The President however, allowed Mr. Antia to propose the closure which was carried through after the taking of the votes.

The closure gave rise to a heated discussion, many of the members pointing out to the President that it was wrong on his part to apply the closure without giving members the chance of freely and exhaustively criticising the Report.

Mr. Gupte then rose to a point of order. The President without hearing what the point of order was ruled him out of order and asked him to sit down (and this again was looked upon as another instance of the President's arbitrary exercise of his powers).

While Mr. Gupte and other members were protesting against the conduct of the President the President declared the motion for the adoption of the Administration Report (the part that was put for adoption) carried. Several members, thereupon, asked him why he did not put the amendments to the vote before putting the proposition. His answer was tantamount to the Presidential stereotyped reply—"It is my prerogative not to do so."

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BILL AGAINST NON-BURMAN OFFENDER

RANGOON, Sept. 5.

The Expulsion of Offenders Bill has been published in to-day's Burma Gazette as amended by the Select Committee along with their report. The Bill was introduced in the Burma Legislative Council on 10th March 1925, and the object of the Bill is to authorise the expulsion from Burma of non-Burmans who have been convicted of criminal offences and ordered to furnish security for good behaviour. The Select Committee in their report are of the opinion that the question of the definition of domicile must be left to the Courts to decide on the particular facts of each case and on the basis of existing rulings. Certain amendments have been made with regard to the wording of "Offender". The Committee are also of the opinion that proceedings against an offender should not be initiated by the Court or Magistrate but only by the District Magistrate who is to

SIR WILLIAM MARRIS.

It is understood tha His Excellency Sir William Marris is likely to go on leave to England about the beginning of the spring when Sir Samuel O'Donnel will probably act as the Governor of the United Provinces and Mr. A. W. Pim will become the Finance Member.—A. P.

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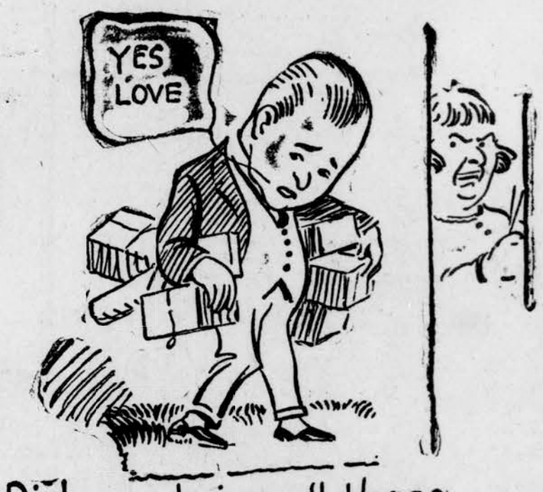
Even a worm will turn

"Is that you, John? mind you wipe your boots on the mat."—



Did you bring all those things I told you to?"—

"Put on your slippers at once, John!— sitting there in those clumsy out-door boots! you ought to be ashamed of yourself."—

"Just like a man!—I'm slaving away indoors all day long, working myself to skin and bone; you come in and bury yourself in the paper— I suppose I mustn't even look at it"—

NO, DARLING
"Don't keep on fidgetting so—John"
"Is that a cigarette you're smoking? Put it in the fire at once!"
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